



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

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General

Qian Qichen Meets Gulf, Israeli Counterparts

OW0310085690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0823 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] United Nations, October 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that China has been from the very beginning opposed to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

He said China stands for basing relations between countries on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and opposes the invasion and annexation of a sovereign state by another.

Qian made these remarks when he met with the foreign ministers of Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates which are all members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Qian said "as a permanent member of the Security Council, China will fulfil its duties in maintaining international peace and security." "The relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 660 and 662, must be fully carried out," he said.

The two resolutions respectively condemn the Iraqi invasion and call for economic and trade sanctions against Iraq.

"The Gulf crisis should be solved through political and peaceful means on the basis of thoroughly implementing the relevant security council resolutions," said the Chinese minister, who is here attending the 45th U.N. General Assembly.

He also expressed China's understanding of and respect for the necessary defensive measures the Gulf countries have taken out of the consideration for their security.

"The international community should maintain its pressure and force Iraq to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions at an earlier date, thus helping find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis," the minister said.

He stressed that China supports the Security Council's role on the question and supports and appreciates the extensive efforts made by Arab countries, including the Gulf states, on the basis of the Security Council resolutions and backs the U.N. secretary-general's continued mediation.

He pointed out that China has seriously carried out Security Council Resolutions 661 and 670 on economic and trade sanctions and air embargo against Iraq, and thus suffered tremendous economic losses.

He pledged China will, as always, strictly carry out its obligations under the U.N. Charter and Security Council resolutions and continue seeking a peaceful solution to the Gulf question.

GCC Chairman and Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf Bin-'Abdallah praised China for abiding by the U.N. Charter and maintaining the norms governing relations between states.

He believed that China will make further efforts to compel Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and restore Kuwait's sovereignty and independence.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah thanked China for voting for nine Security Council resolutions on the Gulf crisis. He noted that as a Third World country, China always supports victims of aggression.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal appreciated China's position on the Gulf crisis, saying Saudi Arabia's establishment of diplomatic ties with China not long ago was aimed at not only cooperating with China over the Gulf crisis, but also developing friendly relations with it.

Earlier today, the Chinese foreign minister also met with his Israeli counterpart David Levi.

During the meeting, Qian said China hopes that the Middle East will become a region of peace and stability and the Middle East question be eventually solved in a fair and reasonable way, thus restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and interests and enabling the Arab and Israeli peoples to live together in friendship.

He also expressed the hope that in this respect, the Israeli Government will adopt a flexible policy to facilitate the solution to the Middle East problem.

Qian Qichen Discusses International Situation

OW0210153990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1445 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] United Nations, October 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today discussed the international situation and bilateral relations respectively with his counterparts from Yugoslavia, Uruguay, Spain, India and Saudi Arabia.

During the meeting with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, Qian was briefed on the situation in Yugoslavia. Loncar hoped that his country will strengthen political consultation and further develop economic and trade ties with China.

On the establishment of a new international political order, the Chinese minister said China was the first country to advance the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the basis for such a new order.

China maintains that international affairs should not be monopolized by a few big powers or a small number of countries, but should be handled by making full use of the United Nations, he pointed out.

He also hoped that Yugoslavia will play a greater role in the Non-Aligned Movement.

During their meeting, the Chinese minister and his Uruguayan counterpart Gros Espiell exchanged views on the international situation and relations between the two countries.

The Uruguayan minister noted that the two countries share many points of view on the Gulf crisis.

Both sides believed that the Gulf crisis should be solved by sticking to and implementing U.N. Security Council resolutions on the question and preferably by peaceful means.

Spanish Foreign Minister Don F. Fernandez Ordonez was pleased with the fact that the European Economic Community has improved its relations with China. He believed that there exists no difficulty for Spain and China to improve their relations.

The two sides decided that the two foreign ministers will exchange visits.

During the meeting between the Chinese minister and Indian Foreign Minister I.K. Gujral, the two sides exchanged opinions on the Gulf question and held that the two countries' positions on the question are basically the same. The two ministers expressed the hope that the two countries will increase consultation and cooperation on the matter.

Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal al-Sa'ud said his visit to China not long ago achieved satisfactory results and praised China for its active role in the world, particularly in the U.N. Security Council.

The Chinese foreign minister stressed that Saudi Arabia plays a role which is conducive to peace and stability in the Gulf area. He said he could understand the measures Saudi Arabia has taken for strengthening its own defense.

Qian today also met with the foreign ministers of Australia and Colombia and the minister of state for foreign affairs of Egypt.

Qian Qichen Addresses UN Asia Society

*OW0210200590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1941 GMT 2 Oct 90*

[Text] New York, October 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today that Asia will occupy an even more important place on the world scene in the 21st century.

"A peaceful, stable and prosperous Asia not only conforms with the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the Asian peoples but also will contribute tremendously to world peace and prosperity," the minister, who is here attending the 45th U.N. General Assembly, told the more than 100 audience in a speech at the Asia Society.

He noted that with its vast land, rich resources and enormous market, Asia has a great potential and broad

prospects for development. "People are increasingly aware that Asia is now a region with the most rapid economic growth on earth."

On China's relations with its surrounding countries, Minister Qian said that China has already normalized its relations with the Soviet Union and Mongolia and further improved or developed relations with other countries in the region, including South Korea.

"In recent years, China has conducted some people-to-people exchanges and non-governmental trade of considerable scale with South Korea," the Chinese minister said. "This, in our view, will help further relax and stabilize the situation on the Korean Peninsula."

He welcomed the recent meeting between the premiers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea, the first ever dialogue between the two sides since the Second World War. "This is a welcome development for which we wish to express our appreciation," he said.

He expressed China's support for ASEAN's proposition for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. "China will, as always, support ASEAN in its endeavor to safeguard regional peace and strengthen regional economic cooperation."

On the Cambodia question, the minister expressed the hope the Supreme National Council formed by the four factions in Cambodia will elect Prince Norodom Siha-nouk as its president and enhance mutual trust and cooperation among its members "with a view to bringing about genuine national reconciliation and an early return of peace and stability in the country."

Referring to Asia-Pacific economic cooperation, Qian declared, "China attaches importance to and actively participates in Asia-Pacific economic cooperation, and is ready to continue making due efforts along with other countries to strengthen such cooperation."

"We believe that without China's participation, Asia-Pacific economic cooperation would be incomplete. China, as a sovereign state, should become a full member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (APEC)," he added. [Beijing XINHUA in Chinese at 0320 on 3 October in a similar report adds: and, under the premise of 'one China,' Hong Kong and Taiwan may join APEC in their proper capacity as economic regions,"]

He pointed out that as two big countries in the world and the Asia-Pacific region, China and the United States shoulder a great responsibility for peace in Asia and the world as a whole and share the responsibility for the cooperation and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

He believed that the resumption and growth of normal relations between the two countries and their cooperation will not only benefit the Chinese and American peoples, but also conduce to peace, stability and development in Asia and the whole world.

More on Qian Qichen's 25 Sep UN Speech

HK0210102890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Sep 90 p 6

["Dispatch" by reporter Cang Lide (0221 4539 1795):
"Qian Qichen Addresses UN Security Council Meeting
on Gulf Crisis"]

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (RENMIN RIBAO)—In a speech at a ministerial meeting of the UN Security Council this afternoon, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen expounded on China's stand for a political solution to the Gulf crisis by peaceful means and stated China's attitude on approving and implementing Security Council Resolution 670.

Qian said: The Chinese Government has consistently advocated that relations between countries should be established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and that the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries should be fully respected. In international relations, China has always opposed armed invasion and annexation of one sovereign state by another and advocated that disputes between states should be resolved through peaceful dialogue and friendly consultation without resorting to force. Based on the aforesaid principled position, China voted in favor of Security Council Resolution 660 and subsequent relevant resolutions, including Resolution 670 which has just been approved, in order to safeguard the basic norms guiding international relations and restore peace and security in the Gulf region.

It is regrettable that Iraq has not so far displayed its political desire to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions. We call on the Iraqi Government to heed the strong aspirations of the international community, adopt a cooperative attitude toward the Security Council, and immediately cease its occupation of and withdraw its troops from Kuwait.

He said: To safeguard world peace and restore peace and security in the Gulf region, the Chinese Government calls for a political solution of the Gulf crisis by peaceful means. We support the role played by the Security Council and we support the extensive efforts made by Arab states on the basis of the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Chinese Government supports the UN Secretary General in continuing his mediation efforts. At present, the Gulf situation has become increasingly tense, and it is fraught with the danger of an expanded armed conflict. We understand and respect the necessary defensive measures taken by some Gulf countries for their own security. Meanwhile, we deem it necessary to adopt all methods to relax the current serious tense situation. In principle, we are not in favor of military involvement by the big powers in the Gulf because such involvement will only complicate the situation. We call on the countries concerned to maintain the greatest self-restraint to avoid further deterioration of the situation. We oppose the use of force under any name.

He said: We voted in favor of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, holding that these resolutions are aimed at prompting a political settlement of the Gulf crisis through peaceful means. Here I would like to stress that in implementing clauses of Security Council Resolution 670 involving civil aircraft, the countries concerned should strictly abide by the relevant stipulations of international law and prevent any action that may endanger the safety of civil aircraft and the people on board.

Qian Qichen added: We are concerned for the plight of foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait and call for the guarantee of their personal safety, freedom, and basic life necessities. He said: We express deep sympathy for some countries which are subjected to economic difficulties as a result of implementing the resolutions on sanctions and hope the Security Council and the international community will adopt practical and effective measures to ameliorate these countries' difficulties.

He said: The international society hopes for an early solution to the Gulf crisis, and seeking an all-around political solution of the Middle East issue is also the general aspiration of the international community. We believe that a solution to the Gulf crisis and the Middle East issue will provide lasting peace and security to this region.

In conclusion, Qian Qichen said: "The Gulf crisis has posed such a question: What order should be established in the world in order to preserve peace? In our view, the post-war history proves that the order based on military strength, use of force, and threat of force is unreliable; and only the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence have vitality. The Gulf crisis has occurred because these principles have been violated. In solving the Gulf crisis we should abide by and defend these principles, avoid the use of force, and strive for a peaceful solution.

Further Reportage on Activities at Asian Games

Plane Crash Connection Viewed

OW0210120990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT
2 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 2 KYODO—Beijing Asian Games spokesman Zhang Ting Quan said Tuesday that he is not sure if the crash of a hijacked plane in southeastern China is related to the games.

Zhang said the incident has not affected the games.

A hijacked Chinese Boeing 737 crashed into two other Chinese planes on the ground Tuesday morning while trying to land at Baiyun International Airport in Guangzhou, killing at least 90 people.

An explosion reportedly took place as the plane was attempting to land.

The spokesman said he could not confirm whether the incident had any connection to the games.

Security Tightened

OW0310120790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT
3 Oct 90

[By Sei Ogawa]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 3 KYODO—After putting the same reporters through exhaustive security checks several times every day since the Asian Games opened September 22, Asiad authorities seemed to have relaxed the rules a bit. But since Tuesday's hijacking and crash of an airliner in southern China, security officers are enforcing the rules again—in all their time-consuming provisions.

"There has been no change in security checks since the incident," Zeng Wenbien, a spokesman for the Beijing Asiad Organizing Committee, said Wednesday.

However, photographers, for example, are again being required to press the shutters of each of their cameras before entering the press center or hotel.

This rule had been waived by some security officers, probably because of the long lines of impatient journalists under deadline pressure that formed at checkpoints. Some 2,400 reporters from 46 nations are covering the games.

"You should go through security checks at all the (Asiad) facilities because of the current Chinese situation," Zeng said.

More than six hours after the crash, I was stripped of my identification card and detained for 15 minutes by the security department of the Grand Continental Hotel.

After covering an event, I stopped by the hotel before returning to the press center. Three hotel security officers were chatting at the entrance beside the metal detector.

I showed my room key and started walking toward an elevator, where the officers stopped me and thoroughly checked my bag.

One of the officers checked my press ID card and let me go up to my room.

After spending a few minutes in my 11th floor room, I went down and asked the officer's name because he knew mine. He said his name is Gao Yutian.

The officer, who said he is responsible for security at the hotel, then snapped the press card off my neck and ordered me to follow him for questioning.

Gao said he had to report the incident to his superiors.

He and two other officers took me to a security room in the hotel's main building, about a three-minute walk.

I was kept sitting there for some 10 minutes before being released.

An interpreter came into the security room and told me to obey the security rules from now on.

Malaysian Ruler Invited

OW0210130390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1209 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with Sultan Azlan Shah, Malaysian supreme head of state and president of the Asian Hockey Federation, here this evening.

Azlan Shah has come to attend activities of the 11th Asian Games as guest of the Organizing Committee of the games.

The Chinese president extended a warm welcome to the Malaysian supreme head of state, who in turn congratulated China on the successful progress of the games and on the capture of many gold medals.

After the meeting, Yang Shangkun hosted a dinner in honor of Azlan Shah and his party.

Azlan Shah arrived in Beijing at noon today. At the airport, he was greeted by Wu Shaozu, executive chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 11th Asian Games; Qi Huaiyuan, vice foreign minister; and Lu Jindong, vice president of the All-China Sports Federation.

Chen Xitong Interviewed

OW0210213390 Shanghai City Service in Manadrin
2300 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Interview with Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong by unidentified reporter in Beijing on 1 October—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] As a reporter from the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station, here to cover the Asian Games, I take this opportunity to interview you, the mayor of Beijing. First of all, please accept my gratitude for this interview.

With the Asian Games more than half over, would you tell us which aspect of the games delights you most?

[Chen] I am most delighted with the enthusiastic support for the Games from people all over the country under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Success in the Asian Games can have a favorable impact on work in all fields. I am most pleased with the fact that the significance of the Games goes far beyond the fact that they are a competitive sports meet. The Games have not only inspired the people of Asia with their banner of unity, friendship, and progress but have also stimulated our patriotism and enhanced the Chinese people's national pride. Moreover, the Asian

Games can be regarded as a motivating force for promoting work in all fields. It has given an impetus to the building of both spiritual and material civilization. The spirit of the Asian Games can also push industrial and agricultural production forward. The significance of the Games goes far beyond them being a competitive sports meet.

[Reporter] Before the opening of the Asian Games, you mentioned on many occasions Beijing's desire to host the Olympic Games in the near future. In view of the smooth progress at the ongoing games, are you more confident of hosting the Olympic Games?

[Chen] I fervently wish that China can host Olympic Games at an early date. First of all, the current Asian Games are being held at the beginning of the second stage of China's three-stage economic construction. The Games symbolize a prelude to the second stage and inspire us to strive for the fulfillment of second stage tasks. In the year 2000, when we start the third stage economic construction, our hosting of the Olympic Games can further promote work in various fields and encourage the people to work harder for the realization of the third stage. This is the first reason why we want to host the Olympic Games. Second, we have the facilities for holding the Olympic Games. Foreign friends are generally satisfied with the facilities of the current Asian Games. Third, we are capable of holding the Olympic Games. I am convinced that the Chinese people can accomplish anything so long as they adhere to the socialist road under the CPC's leadership.

[Reporter] Finally, please say a few words to listeners in Shanghai who have closely watched the Asian Games.

[Chen] The people of Shanghai have shown a keen interest in sports and the Asian Games. The televised Asian Games torch relay ceremony proves this point. Furthermore, the people of Shanghai have done tremendous work for the Asian Games. Many games facilities were made and provided by Shanghai. For example, Shanghai has built a [word indistinct], which is displayed at the left entrance of the main stadium for the opening ceremony. As the chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Asian Games, I am very grateful to the enthusiastic support from the people of Shanghai. Under the leadership of the party and government, headed by Comrade Zhu Rongji, the people of Shanghai have mobilized the masses in doing great publicity work. I trust that the people of Shanghai will continue to support the capital as they have supported the Asian Games.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mayor Chen. We wish the Asian Games great success.

[Chen] Thank you. May Shanghai municipality win still greater successes under the leadership of the Shanghai municipal party and government headed by Comrade Zhu Rongji. We should learn from Shanghai people.

Media Policy Criticized

OW0310101490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT
3 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 3 KYODO—Reporters from around the world in Beijing to cover the Asian Games are beginning to get frustrated with China's attitude toward foreign media.

"No interviews, no data," says one reporter.

Restrictions on coverage itself is the worst of all, he says.

"We can't even get comments, athletes and coaches are blocked by armed guards."

Another reporter from MIN SHENG PAO, the largest sports daily in Taiwan says, "they don't know our business."

"I assume they do it for the athletes' sake, but there are so many security checks that we can't make a move," she said.

Earlier during the track and field events, only the Chinese television was allowed to carry its camera inside the field. Others had to stay out of the track.

Nothing would probably have happened if only they had stayed out of their way.

The relentless Chinese camera crews started filming the athletes inside the track, following all the good scenes.

Then the foreign camera crews also tried to jump inside, only to be forced back by the Asian officials.

Meanwhile, sources said that freshmen enrolled at the graduate school of the Beijing University had been advised to be careful in what they said to foreign reporters.

The sources said Chinese authorities told the students that foreign press in Beijing are trying to cover not only games but also political and economic situations and even "influence" them.

Language is another serious problem here.

A reporter from the SUNDAY MAIL in India says so few people speak English that they are about to give up. Another writer from Oman agrees.

But China has received one compliment.

A senior reporter for HANKOOK ILBO, a South Korean daily, says China seems to be doing well so far, "considering its economic level."

United States & Canada

Decade of Ties With Language Institute Marked

OW2809184290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1307 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Bureau of Foreign Experts (SBFE) held a reception to mark the 10th anniversary of friendly cooperation between the SBFE and the American English Language Institute (ELI) here this afternoon.

Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress; Huang Hua, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party; and Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, were present at the reception.

A 1990-95 memorandum of cooperation, a 1990-91 implementation agreement and a memorandum for science English program were signed on the occasion. The signatories to the documents were Director of the SBFE Wang Nai, Deputy Director Xu Zhenyuan and President of the ELI Kenneth Wendling.

Since 1981, the ELI has selected and assigned more than 900 English teachers to China. This year it has sent more than 160 English teachers to work in over 50 Chinese universities and colleges.

The U.S. Ambassador to China James Lilley and more than 60 experts and staff members of the ELI were present at the reception.

More on Institute

OW2909170090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA)—Some 8,000 Chinese middle school teachers have been trained through intensive summer English courses given by the English Language Institute (ELI) of the U.S. over the past 10 years.

The institute has sent over 600 English experts and teachers to 18 Chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions during the summer vacations since it established contact with the Chinese Education Association for International Exchanges (CEAIE) 10 years ago.

More teachers will be sent to China to give intensive summer English training courses for middle school teachers of English over the next five years, according to a memorandum signed here this afternoon between the ELI and the CEAIE.

According to the memorandum, the two sides will further exchange professional and administrative visits to survey the educational progress in each other's country.

The signatories to the memorandum were the CEAIE's vice-president, Li Tao, and ELI President Kenneth Wendling.

After the signing ceremony, Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, met Wendling and his party and gave a dinner in their honor.

Yang Shangkun Meets Visiting U.S. Scholar

OW2809192090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1119 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with Chinese-American scholar Howard H.S. Chao here today in the Great Hall of the People.

They had a cordial and friendly conversation, according to a Chinese official present at the meeting.

Embassies Hold National Day Receptions

OW0210185290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0850 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)—Chinese Embassies in the United States and Canada held receptions on 1 October in celebration of the 41st founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Chinese consulates general in San Francisco and Los Angeles each hosted two receptions on 28 and 29 September to mark National Day.

Envoy to Canada Presents Credentials

OW2809184190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0942 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Ottawa, September 27 (XINHUA)—Newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wen Yezhan presented credentials to Canadian Governor-General Ramon John Hnatyshyn here today.

Wen Yezhan arrived here on September 22. He served in the past as deputy foreign minister, ambassador to Egypt and ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Jiang Zemin Meets Former Thai Prime Minister

OW0310080790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0651 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 3 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin met with former prime minister of Thailand Mom Rajawongse Khukrit Pramot and his wife here this morning.

During the meeting, Jiang extended welcome to Khukrit, who is on his fourth visit to China as guest of the Chinese

People's Institute of Foreign Affairs [CPIFA]. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0346 GMT on 3 October carries a 275-character report on Jiang meeting with Khukrit Pramot and provides a passage which says that Han Nianlong, president of the CPIFA attended the meeting]

Jiang said that he was very happy to make acquaintance with Khukrit, who helped establish diplomatic ties between Thailand and China during his office as Thai prime minister.

Sino-Thai relations have enjoyed constant expansion since the two countries forged diplomatic ties, and the two countries have a broad prospect in their economic cooperation and trade, Jiang said.

Khukrit said it remains the joint task of the two countries to safeguard, consolidate and develop such friendship all the time.

Assistance Offered To Burn Victims in Thailand

OW0210121690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1115 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Bangkok, October 2 (XINHUA)—China will send a team of medical experts to Thailand to help in the treatment of burns suffered by victims in a gas explosion here last Monday night, according to a THAI NEWS AGENCY report today.

The news agency quoted Deputy Thai Foreign Minister Amunay Yossuk as saying that China's Science and Technology Center for Burns and Ulcers has decided to send experts to Thailand with medical apparatus and instruments.

The center, which runs an advanced treatment and rehabilitation program for patients suffering from burns throughout China, has pledged to give the assistance on humanitarian grounds, added Amunay.

He said the Thai Public Health Ministry was informed about the Chinese medical assistance and would make things convenient for the Chinese experts.

It was reported that the death toll of the accident has jumped to 64 and more than 80 others suffered burns after a truck loaded with two huge tanks of highly inflammable liquefied gas overturned and exploded last Monday.

National Day Receptions at Embassies Reported

OW0210200890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0726 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)—Chinese Embassies in the DPRK, Pakistan, Nepal, Thailand, the Philippines, India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Kiribati, Micronesia, and Vanuatu gave receptions on 1 October in celebration of the 41st founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Among those attending the receptions were: Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the State Administration Council and concurrently foreign minister, and Kang Hui-won, vice premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, president of Pakistan; K.P. Bhattarai, prime minister of Nepal; Arthit Kamoang-ek, deputy prime minister of Thailand; Manuel Young, acting foreign minister of the Philippines; S. D. Sharma, vice president of India; John Amalatumgey, acting foreign minister of Sri Lanka; Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers; Ieremia Tabai, president of Kiribati; Hiroshi Ismael, vice president of the Federated States of Micronesia; and Shaisi Lejenvanu and Onneyn Tahi, acting prime minister and speaker of the parliament of Vanuatu respectively.

Vietnam Envoy Hosts Reception

OW0310070390 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei gave a reception on 1 October to mark China's 41st National Day.

The Vietnamese guests invited to the reception included General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam; Nguyen Thi Binh, vice chairman of the State Council; and other state leaders. Also invited to the reception were ambassadors of various countries to Vietnam as well as representatives of some international organizations.

Ambassador Zhang Dewei and General Vo Nguyen Giap proposed toasts to the Chinese people's glorious anniversary, to the important achievements recorded by the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples in national construction, to the further consolidation and development of the traditional friendship between the two countries, and to the early normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations for the lasting interests of the two countries and for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and the rest of the world.

Near East & South Asia

Yang Shangkun Interviewed on Sino-Saudi Ties

PM0310083590 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic
26 Sep 90 p 3

[Interview with PRC President Yang Shangkun by chief editor Hashim 'Abduh Hashim in Beijing; date not given]

[Text] I first asked his excellency to give his assessment of the ties between the two countries following the establishment of diplomatic relations between them.

[Yang Shangkun] Friendship and cooperation have grown rapidly between China and Saudi Arabia in recent

years, and that process was crowned by the establishment of diplomatic relations between them on 21 July, in fulfillment of our two peoples' long-standing aspirations. That turned a new page in the history of Sino-Saudi relations and a new phase in the ties between the two countries. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia is not only in the basic interests of the Saudi and Chinese peoples, it also serves peace, stability, and development in Asia and the Middle East. We are satisfied with the growth of relations between the two countries.

Although they have different social systems, China and Saudi Arabia are both developing states and both have the major task of building their homelands. There is agreement in the two countries' general views on many international and regional issues, and both countries are interested in developing relations further between them. We are certain that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow further through joint efforts guided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

[Hashim] But, Mr. President, what is the latest information regarding the PRC's position on developments in the region and Iraq's occupation of Kuwait?

[Yang Shangkun] The UN Security Council has passed a number of resolutions on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. China calls for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis within the framework of these resolutions.

[Hashim] Mr. President, many questions have been raised about the extent of your country's commitment to the resolutions imposing sanctions on Iraq.

[Yang Shangkun] As a member of the international community, China is aware of its responsibilities and is interested in principles. It adheres to its commitment to sanctions against Iraq. Having voted in favor of Security Council Resolution 661, the Chinese Government has seriously and precisely implemented and will continue to implement Resolution 661 and other related resolutions despite the grave economic losses we suffer as a result.

[Hashim] Mr. President, to what extent would the PRC agree to military measures under the Security Council to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and implement the UN resolutions?

[Yang Shangkun] The Chinese Government condemns the Iraqi armed invasion and annexation of Kuwait and calls for the unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of Kuwait's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. That is China's clear and unambiguous position. In the general interest of peace in the Gulf and the world we call for a political settlement of the Gulf crisis under an Arab umbrella within the context of the relevant UN resolutions. We in China respect and understand the decisions made by Saudi Arabia on the basis of local security considerations, but we are against military action by the superpowers in that region because such action would only complicate the crisis further and would have

grave consequences. We therefore wish the parties concerned to be careful what positions they adopt in this connection.

[Hashim] Mr. President, it has been claimed that the PRC intends to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. How true is that?

[Yang Shangkun] The Chinese Government's principled attitude to Israel is known to everyone. Israel is still pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion and it refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights. Therefore, the Chinese Government will not establish any governmental relations with Israel so long as its government's intransigent position remains the same.

True, as a result of our policy of openness to the outside world, some Israeli tourists have visited China in recent years and some Israeli scientists have come to China to attend international conferences, and the arrangements for that were made by international scientific bodies. They contacted Chinese scientists. To facilitate these contacts, the Chinese General Agency for International Travel opened an office in Tel Aviv and the Israeli Academy of Science and Humanities opened a liaison office for technology and science in Beijing, but both bodies are popular bodies and do not mean any change in our government's policy on the Middle East question.

[Hashim] Has the the policy of openness at home and with the outside world led to new convictions and has it helped in solving China's problems?

[Yang Shangkun] Despite the current international turbulence and charges, China as ever, adheres to a policy of reform and openness at home and pursues a consistent, independent, peaceful foreign policy. It is against hegemony and the policy of force. It establishes and develops relations of friendship and cooperation with all states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China's domestic and foreign policies are drawn up objectively in accordance with our own realities and our country's requirements of political stability and development. We will enhance our achievements and we can overcome all difficulties, and that will enable us to make steady progress in various fields.

Article Examines PRC's Gulf Crisis Stand

HK0210025790 Hong Kong TZU CHING in Chinese
No 1, 1 Oct 90 pp 15, 16

[Article by Fang Yueh (2455 6390): "China as Seen From the Gulf Crisis: Who can Belittle This Giant?"—TZU CHING headline]

[Text] Recently, Hong Kong newspapers have carried extensive discussions on the foreign policy adopted by China vis-a-vis the Gulf crisis situation, some commending it while others have been critical. However, the discussions centered on one issue: Is the policy adopted by China a successful one or not?

China's Gulf crisis policy has been spelled out in the numerous statements made by its leaders as well as in the declarations repeatedly expounded at United Nations meetings. In the views of this writer, it may be encapsulated in three phrases: Opposition to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait; opposition to the big powers' military involvement in the Gulf crisis; and a peaceful and political solution to the Iraq-Kuwait dispute within an Arab framework as well as making use of the United Nations' role as arbiter and mediator. In effect, these three phrases proclaim the following: One, opposition to the invasion, and two, opposition to military intervention by big powers.

On the first point, China's stand is absolutely clear-cut. China's delegation voted in favor of sanctions against Iraq at the five Security Council meetings held to ratify these resolutions. When Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan visited Beijing, the Chinese Government explicitly demanded that Iraq withdraw its troops unconditionally from Kuwait. All these are sufficient evidence of China's consistent and resolute stance against aggression.

However, is China's opposition to the big powers' military involvement in the Gulf crisis not contradictory to its stand against aggression? Is this not being "ambiguous"? There is an old saying: "Theories should be tested and conclusions made based on proofs." We should check some basic facts to see if theories hold water.

First of all, no international conflict has yet been resolved by resorting only to external armed intervention.

According to calculations by some western scholars on international affairs, in the twenty years separating the two world wars, there have been 38 cases of international conflicts where one country or a group of countries carried out threats, military actions, and even military force against another country. Of these, two-thirds were eventually settled through armed aggression, threat, or forced capitulation. In the 20 years since the end of World War II, 60 percent of 39 similar incidents were resolved through political settlement. Entering into the 70s, despite the continued eruption of regional wars and conflicts, none of them was resolved through use of external force. On the contrary, conflicts in some regions have actually been settled by political means such as negotiations and mediation by international organizations.

Why is it difficult to resolve regional conflicts and wars through military means nowadays? The reason is: With the tightening of political and economic links in the world, these kind of wars and conflicts causes an "immediate impact" on the entire international community. With all types of political, economic, and military actions closely interrelated, military intervention can not and should not be the sole means to resolve issues. This is particularly true in the Gulf region which is very sensitive because it controls the lifeblood of the world's energy and transportation. Resort to armed intervention will definitely lead to war, which would then transform

the world's principal oil producing region into a wasteland. A Jordanian general has predicted: Iraq will not allow its armies to be defeated without first destroying the majority of the oil producing installations in the Gulf states. This remark should not be dismissed as mere exaggeration.

China's opposition to armed intervention right from the very beginning of this affair was in effect in conformity with the trend favoring the factors for world peace and seeking to avert an escalation of the Gulf crisis. Comparing this policy with the attitude of some governments and personalities who assert that a quick war be fought to end the conflict, it is not hard to determine who is acting responsibly toward the world community and who is genuinely upholding world peace.

Secondly, the military involvement of superpowers cannot resolve the internal contradictions within the Third World.

Based on past incidents, the motives of superpowers in involving themselves in regional disputes are never as pure as they claim them to be. On the rationale behind U.S. military deployment in the Gulf, Lee Hamilton, chairman of the U.S. Congress subcommittee on European and Near Eastern affairs, spoke the truth, that is: Money and oil—and who controls them. In other words, the United States is using military intervention to safeguard and expand its economic interests in the Middle East. These words are closer to the truth than the lofty-sounding objectives of "punishing aggressors and seeking justice."

Therefore, the U.S. military involvement will not only fail to resolve the already complex issues in the Middle East but could possibly lead to a confrontation between the Western world and the Arab world, causing even greater uncertainty in the region. Hence, China's proposal calling for a political settlement within the Arab framework is the surest way to avoid escalation of the conflict as well as to safeguard world peace.

Thirdly, among the big powers today, only China is fit to play the role of an impartial arbiter who "can resolve other people's problems, understand their dilemmas, and not gain anything from the chaos."

Since the start of the Gulf crisis, not only have Western countries including the United States had to solicit China's support in carrying out sanctions, but even the Soviet Union sought to forge a common stand with China on the issue. Not only did top Jordanian officials and exiled Kuwaiti leaders visited Beijing, but even Iraq sent its high officials to China. All parties involved in the Gulf crisis looked to China. This is a diplomatic status that other big powers do not enjoy.

The reason that China is able to maintain contacts with all parties and be on speaking terms with the conflicting parties may be attributed not only to China's long years of friendly relations with every Arab country, but to the unanimity of its stand against Iraq's invasion of Kuwait

with that of the majority of other countries. However, more importantly, it may be attributed to China's foreign policy which is characterized by its independence and self-reliance, non-alignment to any big power, opposition to any form of hegemonism, and its lack of interest over control of the resources in the Middle East. As the strategist Lu Zhonglian of the Warring States period stated: "A valuable person is one who can help solve other people's problems, understand their dilemmas, and not gain anything from the chaos."

China's role as this valuable person was first demonstrated in the evacuation of foreign nationals in the region. With one sentence: "I am Chinese," thousands of Chinese including Hong Kong and Taiwan residents were able to be evacuated from the area through arrangements by the Chinese embassy. Some Hong Kong newspapers commented: This has to be attributed to China's international status, its role in the Third World, and its flexibility.

Naturally, the effectiveness of the peace efforts of China and the world community, and the possibility of war being averted in the Middle East will still have to depend on changes in various other factors. But judging from the growing number of countries who have come to understand China's policies and principles, from the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union cannot ignore China's position, from the acclaim gained in China's smooth evacuation of its nationals, and from the pronounced futility of the West's policy of isolating and adopting sanctions against China, it is obvious that China's influence cannot be overlooked.

The Gulf crisis has again made people acknowledge the existence of China on the international stage. Who can belittle this giant?

Sub-Saharan Africa

PRC Aid Establishes Jobs in Ivory Coast

OW2909030390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0114 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Abidjan, September 28 (XINHUA)—The first dressmakers co-operative in Cote d'Ivoire is to be set up with the gift of 52 sewing machines from China, creating over 100 job opportunities.

The machines were donated by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (FTU) to the General Trade Union of Labourers of Cote d'Ivoire (UGTCI).

At the handing over ceremony today both the Chinese ambassador to Cote d'Ivoire, Cai Zaidu, and the UGTCI secretary general, Adiko Niamkey, lauded the friendship between the workers of their two countries.

Yang Shangkun Receives Benin, Burundi Envoys

OW2909091090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0730 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun received credentials from new Burundi ambassador to China Tharcisse Ntakibirora and new Benin Ambassador to China Auguste Alavo here this morning on separate occasions.

Wu Xueqian Meets With Burundi Delegation

OW2909130190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0844 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, Sep 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met here today with a delegation from the Party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi, headed by Hakizimana Gerard, second national secretary for administration of the party.

West Europe

Li Ruihuan Meets British Institute President

OW0210133890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1304 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with British friend Eric Hotung, president of the Hotung Institute of International Studies, here this evening.

They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Hotung arrived in Beijing September 29 as guest of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

West Europe Embassies Throw National Day Galas

OW0210185090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0644 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)—Chinese embassies in France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, Sweden, Finland, and Italy and the Chinese consulate general in Milan held receptions within the period between 27 September and 1 October in celebration of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese permanent representative to the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and the Chinese Permanent Mission to the UN Office at Geneva also hosted National Day receptions on 27 September and 1 October in Paris and Geneva respectively.

Among those attending the receptions were Alain Poher, president of the French Senate; and Elsie Hatamag-Auland, first deputy speaker of the Finnish parliament.

East Europe

Zheng Tuobin Signs Trade Accord With Bulgaria

OW0210043290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0204 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (XINHUA)—Trade ministers of Bulgaria and China signed Monday a new trade accord which will turn their present barter trade into a free convertible currency system.

The five-year trade accord will begin next year.

At a meeting with Chinese Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin today, Bulgarian Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov said that the change is part of the general trend of events.

Although it will promote the bilateral trade in the long run, efforts must be made to avoid a short-term drop in trade between the two countries, he said.

The Chinese trade minister, who arrived here Sunday, said China attaches importance to the development of its relations with Bulgaria in all fields and is willing to conduct its trade with Bulgaria in the form applied worldwide.

During his stay, Zheng also had talks with Bulgarian Trade Minister Atanas Papanov.

The Chinese trade minister ended his visit today.

Ambassador to GDR Returns to China

OW0210024290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0121 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Berlin, October 1 (XINHUA)—Zhang Dake, Chinese ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, left here for home today, as the two German states are scheduled to merge on October 3.

East European Countries Hold Receptions

OW0210190590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0850 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)—Roundup of reports by XINHUA reporters: Chinese ambassadors to Mongolia, Romania, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland held receptions on 28 September and 1 October to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Among those who attended the receptions were Mongolian President P. Ochirbat and Vice President and Chairman of the Small Hural R. Gonchigdorj; Speaker of the Romanian Assembly of Deputies Martian; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ryabev; Deputy Chairmen of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Pirinski and Ananieva; Secretary General of the Albanian Council of Ministers Gjyzari; Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Pregl; Deputy Prime Ministers of the Czechoslovak Federal Government Vales and Miklosko, Deputy Speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly Alajos Dornbach, and Polish Minister of Internal Trade Mackiewicz.

Political & Social

Conservatives Set To Prevail After Plenum

HK0310023390 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese
No 156, 1 Oct 90 pp 6-7

["Notes on the Northern Journey" by Lo Ping (5012 0393): "In the Fierce Struggle To Be Unfolded at the Seventh Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, Conservatives Will Gain the Upper Hand"]

[Text] Preparatory Meeting for the Seventh Plenary Session is Carried Out Quietly

Fierce struggles were carried out in September in Beijing in two different fields, one inside the Asian Games Village and the other outside the village.

The location of the struggle outside the Asian Games Village was the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

The delegations of all provinces and cities to the Seventh Plenary Session all arrived in Beijing on 16 September and attended the opening ceremony of the Asian Games. Beginning from 18 September, the delegates attended the preparatory meeting for the Seventh Plenary Session in Beijing. Probably, no news of the preparatory meeting will be released. A number of issues will be discussed at the Seventh Plenary Session. The Eighth Five-Year Plan to be deliberated item by item, the Asian Games, "National Day," and the memorial service for Xu Xiangqian will keep the members of the CPC leadership very busy.

Regarding the top level personages of the CPC, they are more concerned about the Seventh Plenary Session and the struggle for power to be unfolded at the session rather than the success of the Asian Games. As a matter of fact, the struggle had already started quietly and fiercely a month ago.

The Diehards Used the Media To Open Fire Three Times

The struggle for power is usually reflected in the media. The diehards who occupied the propaganda front opened fire three times against the moderates a month ago: They made use of RENMIN RIBAO and issued three editorials on implementing the party's basic line on 29, 30, and 31 August, successively. Superficially, the editorials expounded the necessity of implementing the party's basic line. Actually, they set the political tone for the Seventh Plenary Session; that is, that the implementation of the party's basic line in the future should be focused on opposing bourgeois liberalization. This principle ran through all the three editorials. The editorials repeated the term "counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing," saying that "bourgeois liberalization is a specific political concept which refers to opposition to the Communist Party and the socialist system." The editorials warned: "We will never tolerate the hostile forces at home and abroad carrying out activities of opposing the

CPC and overthrowing the socialist system in China. We will never allow the plot of 'peaceful evolution' to succeed. We should wage resolute struggles against these hostile forces." "We must not disregard the principles to unite with those who stubbornly stick to bourgeois liberalization and with those diehard hostile elements who oppose the party and socialism, and we must never repeat the 'Mr. Dongguo' mistake." It is clear to all that this is the voice of knife grinding.

The Ultra-Leftist Editorials Prepared Under the Plot of Li Peng and Wang Zhen

Viewed from the outcome of the three editorials, we can see the seriousness of the struggles for power to be unfolded at the Seventh Plenary Session.

As is known to all, although Li Ruihuan is currently in charge of ideological work, his powers are limited. RENMIN RIBAO, which is under Gao Di's leadership, is totally controlled by Xu Weicheng who is responsible for the routine work of the Central Propaganda Department. Xu's backstage supporters include Li Peng, Wang Zhen, and a number of diehards. The three editorials were prepared under their plot and smoothly passed the inspection of Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun.

It has been reported that the outcome of the editorials was also tortuous. Above all, RENMIN RIBAO received a notice: The General Office of the CPC Central Committee demanded that 20 proofs of every editorial be submitted for examination. In consideration of the poor sight of "veteran comrades," the newspaper office also prepared large-type editions of every editorial, which were delivered to every Political Bureau Standing Committee member as well as Deng Xiaoping who was then on vacation in Beidaihe, Yang Shangkun, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian. Lastly, the RENMIN RIBAO director and editor-in-chief personally revised the final proof and submitted it to Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and Li Ruihuan in Zhongnanhai for finalization.

Although the editorial proofs were submitted to Li Ruihuan and Jiang Zemin for "finalization," an insider said that it was merely a formal practice because the conservatives had the final say. Because of his shallow experience, Jiang Zemin cannot yet have total control over the general situation. Viewed from the current revision of the editorials, Gao Di, director of RENMIN RIBAO, values more the views of Li Peng and Yang Shangkun, but regards the views of Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan merely as "general ones."

This is an indication of the diehards gaining the upper hand in the new round of struggles for power.

Another Indication of the Conservatives Gaining the Upper Hand

Another indication is: At the academic symposium to mark the 90th birthday of Zhang Wentian held on 24 August, "leftist ringleader" Deng Liqun delivered a long report. Deng Liqun was removed from office for his

unpopularity. His current appearance and the report delivered constitute the most important activity since his downfall. This is indeed unusual. Xu Weicheng gave the following instruction to Deng Liqun's report: The full text of the report should be released by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Li Ruihuan used his powers and gave an instruction to hold the item. However, Deng lodged a complaint with Bo Yibo and Wang Zhen. The case was a headache for Jiang Zemin. Lastly, Jiang decided to issue excerpts of the item in RENMIN RIBAO and the full text in DANGJIAN TONGXUN [Party Building Newsletter], which defended Li Ruihuan and also did not offend Deng Liqun. Nevertheless, Li Ruihuan, who was uncompromising, said with discontent, "Don't try to use dead people to attack those alive. I am sick of such practices."

The Third Indication: Zhao's Problem Should No Longer Be Discussed

The third indication of the conservatives gaining the upper hand is the question concerning Zhao Ziyang. While relaying the directives of the central authorities at a top-level meeting of RENMIN RIBAO, director Gao Di clearly pointed out that the question of Zhao Ziyang should no longer be discussed in the future. He also instructed the department of NEIBU CANKAO [Reference News for Internal Use], urging them not to report on Zhao because it may give rise to more problems. Leading comrades of the central authorities have criticized the "Zhao Ziyang craze"... Xu Weicheng also personally telephoned XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, BEIJING RIBAO, and GUANGMING RIBAO, relaying this spirit.

It is said that the instruction "the question of Zhao Ziyang should no longer be discussed in the future" was given by Yang Shangkun and others. They are worried that the "Zhao Ziyang craze" will disrupt social stability. This spirit relayed on the eve of the Seventh Plenary Session is tantamount to pronouncing "life imprisonment" for Zhao Ziyang. For this reason, it is too naive to believe that Zhao will be rehabilitated or a political conclusion will be made after the Seventh Plenary Session.

The Fourth Indication: Chen Yun Challenges Deng Xiaoping

The fourth indication of the diehards gaining the upper hand is: During his talks with the Political Bureau Standing Committee members in late August, Chen Yun criticized Deng Xiaoping without mentioning his name. Chen was dissatisfied with Deng Xiaoping's autocratic style and he especially mentioned the question of closing the Central Advisory Commission. Chen Yun said that the closing of an office cannot be determined by one man (in this regard, Deng is suspected of practicing "rule by the voice of one man alone"). It is indeed unprecedented for Chen Yun to personally challenge Deng Xiaoping. Thus it can be seen that the diehards are swollen with arrogance.

Chen Yun Supports Deng Liqun's Resumption of Office

While attending to the matter personally, Chen Yun supported Deng Liqun's resumption of office and powers. This is tantamount to intentionally standing up against Deng Xiaoping.

Various indications show that although the Seventh Plenary Session will talk glibly about reform and opening up, there will be more restrictions imposed politically. It is unlikely that Deng Liqun will join the Political Bureau and Secretariat. However, he will join Xu Weicheng and Hu Qiaomu to assume control over China's three major fields of propaganda, party history, and party school. He will then occupy a decisive position in China's political circles. Although Li Ruihuan will not be withdrawn from the Political Bureau, he will be a "carpenter Standing Committee member" at the most.

The Two Yangs Also Back Deng Liqun

Deng Liqun is also swollen with arrogance because he has the backing of the Army. In the new round of struggles within the CPC for power, the Army is still the mainstay. Now Yang Baibing from the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army and Yang Shangkun have both had a "good impression" of Deng Liqun. While talking about Deng Liqun at an internal speech at the end of August, Yang Shangkun called him a "big scholar," who is a "tough writer daring to offend others." Viewed from these indications, Deng Liqun can find support from the conservatives within the Army. Yang Baibing, who hates Li Ruihuan, specially invited Deng Liqun at the end of July to give a lecture on party history and opposing bourgeois liberalization to leading cadres at and above intermediate level of the General Political Department. Informed of this, Li Ruihuan was in the sulks.

The State Council and Senior Cadres of All Provinces and Cities Will Undergo a Major Reshuffle

Following the Seventh Plenary Session, the cadres at all levels will undergo a major reshuffle. The CPC Central Committee will be responsible for the personnel reshuffle of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and departments and commissions of the State Council, while the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities will be responsible for the reshuffle at the prefectural and county levels. The diehards have attempted to seize the greatest powers in the personnel reshuffle of various ministries, commissions, provinces, and cities. This will be one of the focuses of the power struggles at the Seventh Plenary Session. Reports from within the Beijing municipal government say that Chen Xitong will assume the office of public security minister or minister of the State Economic Commission. Li Ximing will assume the office of secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee or vice president of the Central Party School. In a word, both Chen Xitong and Li Ximing will probably be promoted after the Seventh Plenary Session.

With the approach of winter and spring after the Seventh Plenary Session, officers at the group Army and division level will also have to undergo a reshuffle.

The public believes that Yang Baibing, an ambitious person, will take advantage of the reshuffle of senior and intermediate level Army officers.

Hearsay will not necessarily be true. As the saying goes, weakness lends wings to rumors. It proves that the diehards will continue to be swollen with arrogance after the Seventh Plenary Session. Indeed, reality is too harsh to the Chinese people!

Progress in Party Organization Building Noted

OW0210191990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0011 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing, 26 Sep (XINHUA)—Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, gratifying changes have taken place in seven aspects of the building of party organizations.

A responsible person of the Organization Bureau of the Central Organization Department told this reporter recently of the seven major gratifying changes:

—The status of party organizations as the political core of enterprises and the party's work in these enterprises have been strengthened and the party-government relationship straightened out. The overwhelming majority of party committees in enterprises has assumed responsibilities in leading the work of political and ideological education and the development of spiritual civilization. Competent organizations in doing the party's work and the contingent of professional party workers have been reinstated and adequately staffed in enterprises. Party committees have accumulated new experiences in various aspects, such as participation in making major decisions, adherence to the principles of party control over cadres, and support for factory directors in exercising their powers according to laws. As a result, they have further developed their functions in providing assurances and exercising supervision.

—Grass-roots party organizations in rural areas have concentrated their efforts on deepening rural reforms, developing the rural economy, and leading the masses to achieve common prosperity through hard work. On the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the household responsibility system of linking remuneration to output, they have established a sound service network, continuously strengthened the collective economy, and promoted the development of material and spiritual civilization in rural areas. The cohesive and combative power of party branches at the village level has been strengthened. Many advanced models like Doudian in Beijing, Liuzhuang in Henan, Jinjiabao in Hebei, and Jiujianpeng in Shandong have sprung up throughout the country, which has led the masses to

prosperity by taking the actual situation into consideration. Meanwhile, new achievements have been made in rectifying backward party branches in rural areas. Some 75 percent of the more than 29,000 backward party branches in rural areas in Zhejiang, Henan, Shandong, and Heilongjiang Provinces, as well as Beijing Municipality, showed obvious changes after rectification. Under the unified leadership of party committees at various levels, the work of developing party organizations at the village level, with a view to strengthening the building of party branches, is off to a good start.

—Party building in colleges has started to gain momentum following the work conference on party building in colleges organized by the relevant departments at the central level this year. Special organizations have been set up in 20 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities to lead the work of party building in colleges and provide more concrete guidance accordingly. The system of leading cadres at the provincial and ministerial levels liaising with colleges is being implemented gradually. With the introduction of the system of president responsibility under the party committee's leadership, colleges have further rectified their socialist inclination and have generally strengthened and improved ideological and political work. Many colleges have set up party schools designed to systematically train party members, and active elements are seeking party membership. In some colleges, teaching staff and students have taken the initiative to form Marxism-Leninism study groups. More students are applying for party membership.

—New progress has been made in educating and managing party members. Since last year, party organizations at various levels have educated a vast number of party members in upholding the four cardinal principles and in opposing bourgeois liberalization. Based on this, programs to educate party members in basic Marxist theory and in the party's basic line and basic knowledge are gradually carried out in a systematic and planned way. Various localities have launched their own educational programs by sponsoring party classes, short-term training sessions and "party day" activities with encouraging results.

—The system of democratic evaluation of party members that incorporates the education, management, and supervision of members has gradually been developed and perfected on a trial basis. Numerous members are being educated in the course of democratic evaluation while unqualified members are being dealt with accordingly. Statistics showed that, since last year, in the course of democratic evaluation, nearly 400,000 party members were required to correct themselves within a specific period, 180,000 were dismissed while more than 160,000 were dealt with according to party discipline. The democratic evaluation for party members has not only solidified the political orientation of many party members and strengthened their party spirit, but also purified the

contingent of party members and preserved the progressive nature of party organizations.

—More attention has been paid to the recruitment of party members from the production frontlines. Party organizations at various levels have conscientiously implemented the principle for recruiting party members. They have actively recruited outstanding workers on the production frontlines, peasants, and intellectuals. According to statistics, by the end of 1989 and for the first half of this year, among new members recruited nationwide, some 54 percent came from the frontlines of production, scientific research, teaching, and service trades. The political quality of new members is relatively high with advanced and model individuals in various fields accounting for some 40 percent of the newly recruited. More activists are seeking party membership. During the first half of this year, there were 2.03 million more applications than the same period last year.

—Party rules and regulations have been established and perfected. In the past one year and more, in order to preserve the principle of democratic centralism of the party and to provide regulations as guarantees for "the party's control over party members" and for strict handling of party members, efforts have been made to actively explore the ways to develop regulations for the party, and to implement these regulations accordingly. The regulations formulated by the party Central Committee on participation in party activities by party members who are leading cadres of party and state organs at and above the county level have helped tighten supervision over leading cadres. The promulgation of provisional regulations on grass-roots elections has further standardized elections within the party. The system of party members management by objective and the responsibility system for party building adopted in various localities have further promoted the work of party building.

Deng Xiaoping Orders More Control on Hong Kong

HK0310062990 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 156, 1 Oct 90 pp 17-18

[Article by CHENG MING Beijing-based special correspondent Chiu Chen (5941 4176): "Deng Xiaoping Orders Intensified Work Toward Hong Kong"]

[Text] Some high-ranking CPC officials were scared out of their wits by the massive demonstration of 1 million people in Hong Kong. They think they must set about doing something right away to gradually solve some of the problems that may cause further trouble. However, some other people are inclined to settle the accounts once and for all after 1997. It was against such a background that the work conference on Hong Kong and Macao was convened.

The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the CPC State Council held a four-day work conference on Hong Kong and Macao in Beijing from 3 to 7 September. The

conference analyzed the macro- and micro-climate in and outside China, examined policies toward Hong Kong and Macao, and conveyed the CPC leaders' instructions for the work on Hong Kong and Macao. The thrust of Deng Xiaoping's instruction is: "It is not enough only to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong after 1997," and "the remaining few years should be made good use of for some down-to-earth work."

The Background of the Work Conference on Hong Kong and Macao

In the wake of last year's Tiananmen massacre, many large-scale demonstrations in defiance of the Deng-Li-Yang clique broke out in Hong Kong and Macao and tension appeared for some time between China and Britain. This new situation in Hong Kong and Macao led to some differences in how the CPC high level looked at Hong Kong. Deng Xiaoping, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, and some others were critical of it and said many times within the CPC setup: "The agitation in the area of Hong Kong is just too much." Deng Xiaoping was particularly angry. As early as in August and September last year, he criticized Hong Kong in a harsh tone, saying: "It is right to practice one country, two systems in Hong Kong, but we cannot allow them to build an anticommunist base there!" Deng also said critically: "Go tell them: If China plunges into a big turmoil, Hong Kong's future is finished." "Trouble-makers are only a small handful. We should have a sober estimate of this." Some in the CPC high level were scared out of their wits by the massive demonstration of 1 million people in Hong Kong. They believe there is going to be a disaster if that is allowed to let slide and forebodes more trouble in Hong Kong after 1997. Therefore, they must set about doing something right away to gradually solve some of the problems that may cause further trouble. But there are also some people who suggest letting the trouble-makers do what they will and squaring accounts once and for all after 1997! In this tiny area, even the biggest disturbance is unable to shake the sky in the slightest.

A Longest Conference With a Largest Attendance

This shows that the CPC is about to poke its nose into Hong Kong "right away" and is prepared to settle accounts now.

As early as in the beginning of this year, the CPC decided to hold a work conference on Hong Kong and Macao in order to reach a common understanding. To ensure adequate preparations, the Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the China News Service, and other relevant units prepared large amounts of materials for this conference.

This conference was chaired by Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council. Present at the conference were such important officials as director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch Zhou Nan and Chinese head of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group Guo Fengmin; chief officials in charge of

Hong Kong and Macao affairs in all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions; relevant responsible persons from the PLA General Political Department, the Central Military Commission, and Guangzhou Military Region; plus the staff of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council. The turnout was over 120. This was the longest meeting with the largest attendance held by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council in recent years. The scale of this meeting shows how much importance the CPC Central Committee has attached to the work on Hong Kong and Macao.

Deng Says: It Is Not Enough Only To Recover Sovereignty Over Hong Kong

As revealed by informed sources, CPC leaders paid close attention to this conference. Before it was convened, some chief officials such as Ji Pengfei and Zhou Nan called on Deng Xiaoping in Beijing. Jiang Zemin and Yang Shangkun also gave important instructions for this conference. Ji Pengfei conveyed the spirit of the instructions from Deng, Jiang, and Yang at the conference. The thrust of Deng's instruction is: The sovereignty over Hong Kong will be recovered after 1997, but it is not enough. It is necessary to work out a way to make the area of Hong Kong stabler and more prosperous. This is what we can call a victory. To achieve this goal, you should make good use of the remaining years and do some down-to-earth work.

Deng's instruction also says: "Someone has reported to me that a Taiwan craze has come up in the country, leaving them (Hong Kong businessmen) out in the cold. And since all preferential policies have gone to Taiwan businessmen, they are no longer popular in the country. I said to them, there is no such thing. Hong Kong and Macao are as important as Taiwan. You have made a step first and Taiwan businessmen have just come in!" Deng also said: You should be more careful about propaganda in the future and don't stir up any more artificial "crazes" or whatever. Isn't it right, as I learned, that the Taiwan authorities have thrown cold water? You are creating a craze here while someone else is throwing cold water. This is also an interference in disguised form!

It is learned that Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, et al gave many "instructions" on the issues concerning the confidence of Hong Kong people, China's investment in Hong Kong, and Sino-British problems. Jiang Zemin also gave instructions on the issue of promoting clean and honest conduct in the China-invested organizations in Hong Kong. He required these organizations to strengthen and improve party leadership and eliminate corruption internally.

Yang Shangkun Says: If 10 Thousand People Leave Hong Kong, 10 Thousand People Will Come Into Hong Kong From the Mainland

To tackle some concrete problems in the area of Hong Kong, such as outflow of funds, emigration of residents, and the presence of some "reactionary" organizations

like the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic, Democratic Movement in China, the central authorities have made concrete plans: (1) The central government will constantly expand investment and China-funded organizations in Hong Kong. (2) To tackle the problem of emigration, the central government has decided on constant "immigration" from the mainland to Hong Kong and Macao in the coming years as a solution. Yang Shangkun says: This problem is easy to solve. If 10,000 of you move abroad, we will send 10,000 to Hong Kong, and that's it.

Zhou Nan Attacks "Reactionary Journals" of Hong Kong by Name

The common understanding reached at this conference was that, in readjusting policies toward Hong Kong, the first thing to do is maintain stability in Hong Kong. The comrades who are responsible for handling Hong Kong and Macao affairs should eradicate not only "leftist" impetuosity, but also the rightist practice of laissez faire. They should treasure the remaining five or six years, immerse themselves among, and befriend the people from all walks of life in Hong Kong and Macao, unite with the majority, and isolate the small handful of "rightists."

The CPC Central Committee will make adjustments to some of its policies for Hong Kong and Macao, but stronger preventive and punitive measures will be taken toward any hostile behavior in this region. The responsible persons of the Ministry of State Security and the Ministry of Public Security spoke at the conference. They pointed out that Hong Kong is an intelligence center and all the intelligence organizations there are aimed at China. Of all the enemy spies captured in China last year, 70 percent had sneaked into mainland via Hong Kong and Macao. The speakers emphasized that the work on this region should be strengthened in the future.

It is learned that Zhou Nan attacked the "reactionary journals" of Hong Kong at the conference and said that he would take them seriously.

Appraisal of Xu Jiatun

Xu Jiatun's leaving China earlier this year dealt a heavy blow to the work of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch. In this regard, when conveying Jiang Zemin's instruction, Ji Pengfei stressed: "Xu Jiantun's going abroad was an act out of his own will. The Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has done much work in the area of Hong Kong. The central authorities are satisfied with this." Ji Pengfei then added: "There should be an objective assessment of Xu Jiatun's work when he was in Hong Kong. Total repudiation is not fair either."

CPC Goes All Out To Control Hong Kong's Media

In the past, there was a lack of clear distinction between the rights and responsibilities of the "troika," i.e., the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

(working committee), the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Foreign Ministry. There were also some loopholes in their work. According to the analysis made at the conference, Xu's flight may have had something to do with this. Therefore, this work conference on Hong Kong and Macao made great efforts to examine this problem and passed some relevant resolutions. As revealed by informed sources, they mainly include the following points: (1) The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council has been elevated and will become the decisionmaking organ for Hong Kong and Macao affairs. (2) A transitional economic policy of "taking Chinese-funded organizations as the backbone and making foreign-funded and China-funded ones subsidiary" has been drawn up in planning for Hong Kong's future economic development. (3) Politically, the conclusion that Hong Kong is a "base for subversion" still stands for the time being. (4) It is necessary to take active measures to get hold of the media of Hong Kong during the transition period and, using the tactic of "intruding and dragging out," infiltrate or make use of, depending on the circumstances, some of the media in Hong Kong.

Article Views Security Work at Asian Games

HK0210121490 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese
No 156, 1 Oct 90 pp 10-11

[Article by special correspondent Yueh Shan (1471 1472): "An Astonishing Record for the First Day of Asian Games—1,508 'Suspects' Were Rounded Up by Public Security Personnel That Day"]

[Text] On 22 September, the opening day of the Asian Games when normal sports competitions were not yet started, a new record concerning the Asian Games had already been successfully reached: On that day from morning until night, a total of 1,508 'suspects' suspected of sabotaging the Asian Games were rounded up by public security personnel throughout the city, especially in the Asian Games Village, the Beijing Railway Station, nearby sections of Tiananmen Square, as well as other important sections.

Among the 'suspects' seized, there were 21 servicemen and more than 250 college students. According to the instructions given by the municipal party committee, college students being seized should be sent back to their colleges immediately if they are proved innocent by a thorough investigation; while others should, without exception, wait for a conclusion to be drawn after the Asian Games. The instructions of the municipal party committee are: "First, the initiative of public security personnel should be well maintained; second, the word 'to temporarily take in' rather than 'to arrest' would be used for suspects, who would be dealt with after the Asian Games; and third, try hard not to seize too many people." The authorities have focused on taking precautions against active sabotage.

Strict Precautions Have Been Taken Against College Students

Beijing citizens are generally disinterested in the Asian Games, but they also hope nothing will go wrong, including the activities of college students. Large numbers of public security personnel have been sent into Beijing University and Qinghua University to keep a lookout. The police have made an extensive investigation on the thinking of college students in Beijing and submitted the following conclusion to the municipal party committee and the Central Committee: "College students will not cause big trouble during the Asian Games." What the municipal party committee and the Central Committee are worried about now is whether or not emergencies will occur at the time when various competitions are in progress. That is why necessary precautionary measures have still been taken in the campus area despite the police's conclusion.

One Million and Fifty Thousand People "Are Ordered" To Take Up Security Work

How many public security policemen, workers, and masses altogether are mobilized to take up security work in the streets during the Asian Games? The municipal party committee does not provide accurate figures. It is reported that more than 400,000 retired workers and 250,000 on-the-job cadres have been mobilized, while another 60,000 personnel of various professions have been mobilized by organizations of the central authorities. According to incomplete statistics, there are at least 1.5 million people who are ordered to do security work on various occasions. All Army troops stationed in Beijing region have been on No. 1 alert. The Central Committee has given instructions to the Beijing Municipal Party Committee that in the wake of the Asian Games, victory meetings are to be held to commend various meritorious personnel, especially public security policemen and neighborhood activists.

Strict Limits Are Set Out on Reporters' News-Gathering Activities

This session of the Asian Games has set out extremely strict limits on domestic reporters. All press units should select and send one fixed reporter (who should be, first, a party member; second, a person that did not take part in last year's rebellion; and third, guaranteed by his own unit). All other reporters are, without exception, not allowed to cover the Asian Games. Neither are all kinds of specialized and local newspapers (except ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO).

Of the 'suspects' taken in on the inauguration day of the Asian Games, more than 50 are news reporters. As a result of the 4 June Incident last year, many of the privileges once enjoyed by reporters have been revoked. The police are becoming increasingly more impolite to those who have press cards in their hands.

Abstinence From Killing Is Broken on the Excuse of Holding the Asian Games

In order to prevent "class enemy" sabotage to the Asian Games, communist China, during the period between mid-July this year and the eve of the Asian Games, carried out a nation-wide campaign to "crack down hard on criminal offenses."

According to sources, the CPC top hierarchy has attached great importance to this nation-wide "crackdown" campaign, which is regarded as the focus of their recent work by many units, such as the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Security, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. In line with the unified plan of Communist China, the crackdown campaign is focused on major criminals responsible for murder, arson, detonation, robbery, and rape.

Nearly 300,000 People Have Been Arrested and 12,000 Sentenced to Death

According to incomplete statistics, up to the beginning of September, more than 287,000 criminals had been arrested in this "crackdown" campaign throughout the country with the exception of Xizang and Xinjiang. According to the statistics of 15 provinces and cities alone, including Shandong, Shanxi, Hebei, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, and Jilin, over 12,000 criminals were sentenced to death. In an internal instruction, the Ministry of Justice requires that 500,000 criminals of various types should be seized throughout the country.

"Five Hundred Thousand Is Not a Big Figure"

Influenced by the thinking of preferring to be left than right in previous campaigns of this kind, people often imposed unduly heavy sentences on criminals, or reached a conclusion on a case without sufficient evidence. All this caused a serious sequelae and created a bad impression. Such being the case, when this campaign of cracking down on criminal activities first got started, all relevant departments reportedly held many meetings to discuss the issue. On 4 September, CPC top hierarchy held another criticism and self-criticism meeting at which the Ministry of Justice called on all localities to handle affairs in strict accordance with laws and policies. Top leaders of the Central Committee, such as Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Ruihuan, and Qiao Shi, also gave identical instructions after separately hearing reports. General Secretary Jiang Zemin called on all localities throughout the country to crack down hard on criminal activities and bring an evident turn for the better in the country's security situation. Qian Shi said in his instructions to the Ministry of Justice: "Five hundred thousand sounds like a big figure, yet after it is apportioned to provinces, cities, prefectures, and counties, the number will come to no more than several. Efforts should be made to seize those criminals guilty of the most heinous crimes and exterminate evils for the people. The masses are sure to support us!"

Li Peng Stresses Paying No Attention to International Opinion

By mid-September, Shandong and Hunan had seized the greatest number of people, while Liaoning had held more than 120 public trials of various kinds and sentenced 1,806 people to death, including 1,751 executed and the rest with their sentence of death suspended.

According to sources, after hearing reports made by some units including the Ministry of Justice at the end of August, Li Peng pointed out: "At the same time when we are cracking down on criminal offenses, exterminating evils for the people, and sentencing some criminals guilty of serious crimes to death, some people with ulterior motives overseas will, under the guise of human rights, denounce us inhumane and accuse us of infringing upon human rights. Take no notice of them." It is reported that in this "crackdown" campaign, the Central Committee requires the rendering of different treatments to areas inhabited by minority nationalities, such as Xizang and Xinjiang.

The Car of the Party Secretary of Qingdao City Party Committee Was Stopped

The large-scale arrests and killings are reported to have brought frightening results of a certain degree. According to the analysis of people from overseas, judging by the present situation, barring special occurrences, the security work of the Asian Games will probably not meet with great difficulties. Neither will Beijing, for it is heavily guarded and all its vital communication lines and key areas are guarded by large numbers of public security personnel and armed police. The police are also granted the right to check any vehicles at any time. Once on Sanhuan Road, the car of the Party Secretary of Qingdao City Party Committee was stopped by duty traffic police and public security personnel for failure to observe the regulation that "Odd dates for odd-numbered vehicles and even dates for even-numbered ones." Later, the car was brought to and detained for two hours in the Traffic and Public Security Control Committee in Hepingxi Street. Under the present situation, security is above everything else, so the public security personnel in Beijing region simply looked down upon a trifling party secretary of Qingdao City Party Committee, saying: "Is Li Peng high-ranking enough? We will stop his car all the same, let alone yours!" It is reported that RENMIN RIBAO issued an article for "internal information," criticizing that the public security personnel in Beijing, who were of a low quality, violated policies by deliberately making things difficult for drivers.

Being extremely suspicious and nervous, communist China has paid a heavy mental price that is not compensable.

Wang Fang Encourages Games Security Personnel

HK0210141690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
28 Sep 90 p 4

["Wang Fang Urges Public Security Cadres and Armed Policemen To Ensure Perfect Security of the Asian Games"]

[Text] On the morning of 27 September, accompanied by Su Zhongxiang, director of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, Wang Fang, state councillor and minister of public security, and Gu Linfang, vice minister of public security, extended greetings and appreciation to the responsible comrades in charge of the security work of the 11th Asian Games and the masses of public security personnel and armed police soldiers, and had talks with them.

Wang Fang listened to the work report of the responsible comrade of the Security Department of the Asian Games about the security measures adopted for the opening ceremony and the events in the first four days. Then he inquired in detail about the routine work, study, and living conditions of the public security personnel and armed police soldiers who performed security duties at the Asian Games. Wang Fang expressed satisfaction with their security work in the past few days.

Wang Fang said: The torch-passing ceremonies and the opening ceremony were all successful, were praised by the responsible comrades of the party central leadership and the State Council and won favorable comments from all social circles. Credit should also be given to the masses of public security personnel and armed police soldiers. The security work in the competitive events was also performed well. He expressed cordial regards and great respect for the public security personnel and armed police soldiers who worked diligently day and night.

Wang Fang demanded that leading comrades in charge of the security work show loving care for all security workers and policemen and ensure they can all eat and sleep well. At the same time, he also required all security cadres and policemen to work with one heart and one mind to perfectly fulfill their task and guarantee absolute security throughout the games.

Li Ximing, Chen Xitong Call on Cadres, Masses

OW0210201390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0826 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)—Yesterday, Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; and Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing, respectively visited plants and rural areas to comfort workers and peasants who worked on National Day.

Yesterday, Li Ximing visited Yangsong Village, in Huairou County, to inspect wheat production. Li Ximing spoke in the wheat field where people were

busily applying fertilizer and sowing seeds. He said: Unlike other work, planting of wheat must be done in the right season. The white dew came early, and the cold dew was late. The autumnal equinox is just right for planting wheat. We must seize this good opportunity to do a good job in wheat production.

Li Ximing also went to the wheat sowing site at Beifang Village, in Huairou County. He conveyed his cordial regards to the cadres and the masses there.

Chen Xitong visited the job site of "751" urgent natural gas supply project yesterday. He heard briefings on the project and called on the workers working on National Day. This urgent project is aimed at relieving citizens from the strain of natural gas supply. Chen Xitong said: The "751" is an urgent and top priority project. Thanks to our all-out efforts and close coordination, the project has been proceeding rapidly and smoothly. This shows the superiority of socialism. He said another reason that has helped accelerate the speed of the project is that the Asian Games have further inspired people with enthusiasm for the project.

Chen Xitong also visited Shunyi County in the Beijing suburbs and called on the cadres and the masses there. A farmer told Chen Xitong that as athletes strive for gold medals at the Asian Games, farmers will strive for gold medals in high grain production.

Jiang Urges 'Stability' on Inner Mongolia Visit

HK0110011390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 1 Oct 90 p 8

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] The party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, has stressed political stability and harmony among the races during a trip to Inner Mongolia just before National Day.

"From the point of view of the (political) situation and tasks, stability is still our over-riding concern," Mr. Jiang told cadres. "We must specially maintain the policy of giving top priority to stability in frontier areas and in areas inhabited by minority nationalities".

"The equality and unity among nationalities as well as the joint prosperity of various peoples are the basis of the Marxist viewpoint on nationalities," he added. "It is fundamentally different from the capitalistic viewpoint on nationalities."

As a means of guaranteeing political stability, Mr. Jiang advocated boosting "party construction", including beefing up organisation work as well as political indoctrination.

Mr. Jiang, who toured the autonomous region from September 23 to 30, was accompanied by senior military leaders such as member of the Central Military Commission (CMC) and logistics chief, General Cho Namqi, and Commander of the Beijing military region, General Wang Chengbin.

Diplomatic analysts say Mr. Jiang's trip, coming on the heels of his tour of Tibet, underlines Beijing's anxiety about ethnically or religiously inspired secessionist movements among its minority peoples.

"The leadership is particularly worried that Inner Mongolia might be affected by the introduction of party politics in Mongolia," an Asian diplomat said.

"While no incidents have been reported in recent months, radical elements in the autonomous region are known to have advocated closer links with Mongols across the border as well as faster democratisation".

Official Views Rectifying Papers, Periodicals

OW0210155390 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
No 16, 25 Aug 90 pp 12-14

[Article by Zu Yi (4371 3015): "Let the Publications of Newspapers and Periodicals Develop in a Healthy Way—Cai Jianguang (5591 0256 0342) of the State Press and Publications Administration, on Rectification of Newspapers and Periodicals"]

[Text] The work of reducing the number and rectifying the content of newspapers and periodicals, which constitute an important front for the socialist ideology, culture, propaganda, and public opinion, has been completed after favorable results were achieved.

Recently, Cai Jianguang, deputy director of the Periodicals Management Department of the State Press and Publications Administration, reported the following figures:

Before the work of reducing the number and rectifying the content of newspapers and periodicals started in the latter half of 1989, 1,628 newspapers and 6,472 periodicals, or a total of 8,100, were officially registered in our country. Of the periodicals, 3,283 dealt with the social sciences, and 3,189 dealt with the natural sciences and technology.

During the past year or so, the number of newspapers has been trimmed by nearly 200, and social science periodicals by some 400. This means a total reduction of about 600.

Undoubtedly, a reduction of some 600 was not a small cut.

But the reduction was necessary.

The market condition of newspapers and periodicals in our country one year ago should be fresh in the memory of many people. At that time, newspapers and magazines openly vilifying socialism and advertising the viewpoint of capitalism and bourgeois liberalization were popular and could be found at tens of thousands of newsstands and small individually owned book stalls. Countless copies of newspapers and periodicals nakedly describing sexual emotion, behavior, and freedom and publicizing feudal superstition, homicide, and violence also were sold then. This dirty practice contaminated the minds of some people and poisoned the general mood of our society. Particularly victimized were a small number of

youths and juveniles who were not fully aware of the affairs of human life. At that time, a class in a Beijing middle school was originally an advanced collective. Later, obscene and pornographic publications were secretly circulated among the students. As a result, their minds were distracted, and they could not engage in study. Within just one year, four flunked and one committed crimes. Even more serious was that some newspapers and periodicals did not advocate socialism, but cheered the "peaceful evolution" strategy pushed by some Western countries. They thus incorrectly guided the public opinion in political affairs, causing grave consequences.

In the face of such harsh reality, parents of students cried out in alarm, teachers were heavy-hearted, and all sectors of society were concerned. They made a strong appeal: Get rid of this spiritual garbage and seize the knife that kills people without spilling blood!

Accordingly, under the leadership of the Central Committee and the State Council, a nationwide clarion call was issued in the latter half of 1989 for rectifying newspaper and periodicals as a major integral part of the work to promote spiritual civilization and consolidate the socialist ideological and public opinion front.

A year has elapsed. Now, when you are strolling the streets, railway stations, and book markets in various places, you will find that those dirty small-sized newspapers and magazines are greatly reduced in number and, in many localities, have basically disappeared. On the other hand, well-bound periodicals with beautiful covers and healthy contents and newspapers correctly guiding the public opinion dominate the market. The once-lost public opinion front has been regained, and the market of newspapers and periodicals has become cleaner. Seeing this, the broad masses of readers all clapped their hands and cheered.

Comrade Cai Jianguang said: Of the approximately 600 newspapers and periodicals that were eliminated, only a small number had the aforementioned problems—serious political mistakes and vulgar contents publicizing obscenity and homicide. What is more, only a few of them had serious political mistakes. Examples were SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao [0013 3954 4842 3444 1418 1032, World Economic Herald], JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO [4842 3444 1331 0719 1032, Economics Weekly], XIN GUAN CHA [2450 6034 1390, New Observation], HUAREN SHIJIE [5478 0086 0013 3954, World of the Chinese] (Overseas Edition), and GUOQING YANJIU [0948 1906 4282 4496, Study of National Conditions]. Over 70 percent of the eliminated newspapers and periodicals suffered only from unreasonable layouts, duplicate contents, failure to meet the qualifications for newspapers and periodicals, or being unable to guarantee their quality. The rectification was aimed at making the front cleaner and shorter so as to concentrate our manpower and funds on successfully running other newspapers and periodicals. In accordance with the central authorities' guideline of "grasping rectification on the one hand and striving for prosperity on the other," we should, in

the future, bring about new prosperity on the basis of what we did in rectification and pay attention to quality improvement so that every newspaper and periodical will have its own unique feature, style, value, and authoritative area. Meanwhile, we will approve applications for inaugurating newspapers and periodicals as long as they comply with the rules, have a correct direction, and meet the required qualifications, in order to make the market for newspapers and periodicals more prosperous.

His remarks indicate that the rectification of newspapers and periods is aimed at improvement, prosperity, and development.

The last decade has seen the rapid development of newspapers and periodicals in our country with their total number increasing from almost 1,000 in 1978 to some 8,000 now. They have played a vital role in publicizing the party's line, principles, and policies, and in expediting the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. In view of our country's present level of development in politics, economics, culture, science, and technology, and the current needs in the people's cultural life, we should, from now on and for some time to come, keep the varieties of periodicals at the present level rather than allow major increases. Efforts should be devoted to raising the quality of the present periodicals and increasing their circulations. Where necessary, some fine adjustments should be made in the proportions of different kinds of periodicals and where they are distributed. To turn out the "best products," every locality is permitted to replace some old periodicals with new ones and adjust the proportions and distribution of the present periodicals after approval is obtained, as long as the adjustment does not increase the total number of periodicals.

At present, the work of rectifying newspapers and periodicals is not finished. There remain many things to be done, especially with regard to implementing the proletarian journalistic line, strengthening ideological guidance, and building up the journalistic work contingent. Moreover, the work of rectifying periodicals has not been thorough, and, in particular, there has been an increase in the illegal publication of low-taste periodicals. For the printing and distribution departments, despite the great efforts to rectify them, there still are some loopholes allowing a small number of illegal pornographic publications to sneak into the market. In Cai Jianguang's opinion, these efforts should not be relaxed.

Sun Wanzhong on Administrative Procedure Law
HK0210155590 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 39, 24 Sep 90 pp 11-12

[Article by Shen Yong (3947 3941): "Sun Wanzhong, Director of Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council, Answers Liaowang Reporter's Questions on Official Implementation of the Administrative Procedure Law"]

[Text] The Administrative Procedure Law is about to be officially implemented and this reporter interviewed Sun Wanzhong, director of the State Council Bureau of Legislative Affairs.

Shen Yong: The "PRC Administrative Procedure Law" will be officially implemented on 1 October this year. The formulation and official implementation of this law is a big thing in the construction of socialist legal system in China and it has aroused general concern in various quarters of society. Please tell our readers how the government will systematically implement the administrative procedure law and what are the major preparations made by the administrative organs for implementing the administrative procedure law?

Sun Wanzhong: Preparations for implementing the administrative procedure law started after the law was promulgated. On 1 January this year, the State Council issued a special notice on implementing the administrative procedure law. On 1 September, the State Council held a special telephone meeting on implementing the administrative procedure law. According to the spirit of the notice issued by the State Council and the demand raised at the telephone meeting, the government system has carried out preparations in three aspects. First, we have extensively publicized the administrative procedure law, carried out education on the law, and trained personnel for the law, to upgrade the understanding of the significance of the law among administrative organs, especially among leading administrative cadres at various levels and among administrative and law enforcement personnel. This is to let them understand and grasp the main contents of the law and its basic spirit, thus laying a good foundation for implementing the administrative procedure law. Second, we have launched overall work in rectifying administrative regulations in the whole country and, based on the actual needs of administrative and management activities and on different conditions, we have corrected them or formulated the corresponding rules and regulations to standardize, institutionalize, or legalize them, to make them suitable for administration according to law as is required by the administrative procedure law. Third, we have strengthened legal system building within the government, to provide an organizational guarantee for implementing the administrative procedure law by the administrative organs.

Shen: How about the work in rectifying administrative behavior? What is the progress? What are the remaining problems?

Sun: Rectifying administrative behavior is an important link in implementing the administrative procedure law. Administrative behavior in accordance with law is the basic requirement of government behavior raised by the administrative procedure law and this is also the basic prerequisite for administrative organs to administer according to law. Judged from the current development of legal system building and the degree of its perfection in China, because the rectification work requires a

lengthy period of time and the situation is very complicated, the administrative organs will face a difficult task.

At present, various localities in the whole country and various departments in the central authorities have stepped up work in rectifying administrative behavior and, in particular, the work in rectifying the concrete administrative behavior is generally integrated with making administration and law enforcement solemn and improving the standard of administration and law enforcement. Judged from the angle of progress of rectification work, many localities have basically accomplished the task and many provinces, cities, and departments, have begun summing up experiences. According to the materials available to us, the result of the rectification indicates that a majority of administrative behavior is valid and has legal basis but there are quite a number of administrative regulations which must be abolished, repealed, or amended. Quite a lot of concrete administrative behavior lacks legal basis and must be abolished or amended according to the actual need of administrative and management activities or standardized by the corresponding rules and regulations which we will formulate as soon as possible. Taking the rectification report of Harbin City as an example, of the 15 local regulations issued by the city, 10 are still suitable, one has been replaced by a new regulation, and four have been amended and supplemented. Harbin's situation is quite typical and indicates that in order to meet the demands of administrative behavior prescribed by the administrative procedure law, administrative organs still have to make great efforts; on the basis of overall work in rectification, they must improve their administration and law enforcement standards and improve and perfect their administrative behavior by speeding up administrative legislation and improving its quality.

Please talk more about the work in strengthening the organization and construction of government legal departments.

Sun: After the administrative procedure law is implemented, the government departments responsible for legal affairs will have a heavier duty. The government organs responsible for legal affairs shoulder not only the very heavy duty of legislation but also the work of reconsidering administrative decisions, of supervising and inspecting administration and law enforcement, and of training cadres. Although over two-thirds of our provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have established department- or bureau-level organs for legal affairs and have increased personnel, during actual work the demand is far from being met.

Responding to the demand raised by the notice on implementing the administrative procedure law issued by the State Council, various localities and departments have based themselves on the needs of their work and the feasibility, to improve and strengthen the government organs responsible for legal affairs. Many provinces and cities have already established and improved the organs responsible for reconsidering administrative decisions or

are establishing and improving such organs. In some provinces and autonomous regions, the governments at or above county level have established or further improved the government organs responsible for legal affairs. In addition, an important aspect of strengthening organization and construction is improving the political quality and professional ability of the government cadres responsible for legal affairs. At present, various localities and departments have engaged in the work in selecting, arranging, and training cadres who are responsible for legal affairs and transferring cadres with good political quality and some administrative experience and stronger ability for legal affairs to the government organs which are responsible for legal affairs, to provide a good organizational guarantee for implementing the administrative procedure law.

Shen: Can you tell us something about the administrative legislation relating to the administrative procedure law?

Sun: Over the past 10 years, alongside the development of reform and opening up, China has formulated a great number of laws and administrative rules and regulations, and various localities and departments have also formulated a great number of administrative regulations, while a socialist legal system has taken shape and great achievements have been made. But inadequacy apparently existed in the area of administrative law and, in particular, administrative organs will not meet the requirement after the administrative procedure law is implemented. At present, the most conspicuous problem is that some administrative behavior lacks a clear legal basis and some laws, rules, and regulations are neither concrete nor clear. Between the law and the norm there is no coordination and contradictions exist. In the area of procedural law we do not have adequate stipulations, etc. These problems must be solved by strengthening and improving legislation. At present, we have to improve the legislation corresponding to the administrative procedure law, and the National People's Congress [NPC], its Standing Committee, and the State Council are working hard on this task. This mainly includes two aspects: First, it fills in the "blank" of legislation and provides a clear legal basis for administration and management activities. For example, the decision on strictly punishing prostitution and the persons patronizing prostitutes; the decision on custody and investigation; the measures for detaining and repatriating tramps and beggars in the urban areas; and the management regulations for collecting fees of an administrative nature—active formulation work is under way. Second, it involves formulation of administrative regulations corresponding to the administrative procedure law. In this area, the State Council is drafting and formulating the following laws: Law on reconsidering administrative decisions; law on compulsory administrative execution; law on administrative punishment; law on administrative compensation; law on supervising and inspecting administration and law enforcement; and the law on formulating administrative rules and regulations, etc. The abovementioned laws and regulations will play an important role in safeguarding implementation of the administrative procedure law. In addition, the work in legislation in various

localities has also been stepped up. For example, in order to ensure smooth implementation of the administrative procedure law, some autonomous regions have drafted and promulgated nearly 20 local rules and regulations and administrative regulations since the first half of this year. Of course, what is needed to be improved by legislation is not limited only to those mentioned above and, judged from the current situation, we can only base ourselves on the principle of integrating need with feasibility, to secure accomplishment step by step.

Shen: What are the tasks which must be done well in the future?

Sun: The administrative procedure law is about to be implemented. Although we have scored some results in the preparatory work at an earlier phrase, we must perceive that the government system still faces a very heavy and arduous duty. Therefore, various tasks must be further done well and other than properly doing the work in legislation corresponding to the administrative procedure law at present, we must first continually grasp the work in study and training related to the administrative procedure law and strive to ensure quality. In addition, the work in rectifying administrative behavior must be speeded up. According to our understanding, the progress of this task is not very balanced and its quality and degree of precision have yet to be upgraded. We must perceive that rectification work has a direct bearing on various aspects of the work done by administrative organs and is the important and basic work in implementing the administrative procedure law. We must do the work well. The localities and departments which have completed the rectification work should seriously analyze and study the result of rectification and keep statistics; they should find the major problems and causes and look for methods of solving them. Third, in the area of organization and construction for strengthening government work in legal affairs, we must fulfill the promises for personnel and organs as soon as possible, improve the organs for reconsidering laws in an overall scale, and accumulate and explore the experience in reconsideration work. We must strengthen ideological and organizational construction for the team which is responsible for administration and law enforcement, straighten out relations, clearly define duties, upgrade the execution standard of administration, and strengthen the work in supervising and inspecting administration and law enforcement. Finally, we should strengthen theoretical research, consider the new situation and duties which are now facing the government departments, and explore ways of solving the new problems arising from actual work and paying attention to summing up and exchanging experiences in work.

Diplomatic Gains Obscure Human Rights Setbacks

HK0310020390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 3 Oct 90 p 21

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] A major casualty of the diplomatic breakthrough recently scored by Beijing are the nation's prisoners of conscience.

International human-rights watchdogs have estimated that more than 1,000 political activists languish in the nation's prisons, detention centres, fortified guesthouses and labour camps.

Since early this year, Beijing has reportedly set free 881 detainees in well-timed campaigns to persuade the West to lift sanctions.

For example, the release of astrophysicist Fang Lizhi late May was instrumental in helping U.S. President George Bush convince Congress that Beijing be allowed to retain its most-favoured-nation status.

And shortly before Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji's early summer visit to Hong Kong, Singapore and the U.S. to seek funds for the new Pudong zone, the leadership freed yet another batch of prisoners.

The big boost the Iraqi crisis has given Beijing's international status means that it is just a matter of months before relations between China and the West will be restored to pre-June 4 levels.

With their mission already accomplished, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) leadership has apparently abandoned plans, hatched in the middle of the year, to set free another group before or during the Asian Games.

Similarly, Beijing has put off the public revision of Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong's "definitive" report on the prodemocracy movement.

Issued soon after June 4, the report said the demonstrations were a "pre-meditated conspiracy" to topple the socialist regime, and that "black hands", including "reactionary forces both at home and abroad" were behind it.

Meticulous investigations since last autumn, however, have failed to unearth any evidence of a "conspiracy," and remaining liberals within the party have urged that the Chen Xitong document be scrapped to further enhance Beijing's international reputation.

With the West again knocking on the door of the Middle Kingdom, however, Beijing sees no need to engage in this face-losing exercise.

At the same time, CCP's attitude toward "human rights" has hardened because of recent conclusions by top theorists that the issue has been exploited by anti-Chinese forces in the Western world.

In a seminar held at the elite People's University last month, senior social scientists cited the ways and means through which the "neo-imperialists" has been using the human rights "card" to render China capitalistic through "peaceful evolution".

Foremost, the social scientists contend, the China bashers have, by exaggerating "human rights violations", class struggle and the phenomena of corruption in the country, "cast slurs on the socialist system and distorted Communist Party leadership".

By posing as "human rights policemen," government and opinion leaders in the West have been gaining converts to the capitalistic way of life.

The theorists also charge that the "neo-imperialists" have "directly interfered in the domestic affairs of socialist countries by propagating and supporting opposition elements."

Alternately, the Western world also attempts to force East Bloc countries to "give up the leadership of the party and to forswear socialism" by making human rights the standard by which to decide whether it will dispense aid or trade opportunities.

According to the latest—and most comprehensive—list of detainees made public last Friday by the New York-based watchdog, Asia Watch, 960 activists are known to be still behind bars.

That this could be the tip of the iceberg is clear from the fact that workers and peasants account for a small minority of the Asia Watch count even though Chinese and foreign observers agree that they constitute the bulk of those rounded up by the authorities.

Unlike intellectuals—most of whom have friends in Hong Kong, Taiwan and the West—workers and peasants are hardly known overseas. They could disappear from the face of the earth and no one would know.

The 960 does include those Beijing reckons particularly dangerous—behind-the-scenes organisers who could stir up the disaffected but quiescent masses and propel them on to the streets.

Prominent examples are underground labour union leader Han Dongfang and social scientists and veteran dissidents Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming.

In both public and secret documents, Beijing has accused the trio of being the "black hands" behind the "counter-revolutionary rebellion."

On the other hand, CCP chieftains do not seem to be losing sleep over high-profile theoreticians like Fang Lizhi. In spite of their vitriolic diatribes, the likes of the astrophysicist have not even tried to build up anti-government cells or opposition organisations.

Also likely to spend long spells in prisons are apparently harmless intellectuals who have either incurred the personal ire of the powers-that-be or refused to own up to their "crimes".

Shanghai writer Wang Ruowang typifies both cases. While given to exposing the "dark side" of the regime to

foreign reporters, the octogenarian was largely an "arm-chair critic" who seldom hit the streets.

Like Fang Lizhi, however, he homed in on Deng Xiaoping and disputed the patriarch's ability to lead the reform crusade.

After being arrested last autumn, Wang has steadfastly refused to admit his "guilt" even though a confession would likely hasten his release.

By locking up dissidents considered the most dangerous—or unrepentant—Beijing clearly hopes that it can "nip challenges to the regime in the bud".

In the long term, however, Beijing's draconian policy toward dissidents and political prisoners could backfire.

This is tragic because, after the fall of the Gang of Four in 1976, the CCP—or at least its liberal wing—had somewhat mellowed its policy toward the regime's critics.

This began with activists in the "Democracy Wall movement" of 1979 to 1981. While hardcore players like theorist Wei Jingsheng were nabbed, those who were deemed to pose less frontal threats were spared the rigour of revolutionary justice.

Liberal CCP cadres even sought the advice of some of them on reform. For example, Wang Juntao, who had already distinguished himself as a brilliant theoretician and organiser in the late 70s, had reportedly had a few "heart-to-heart" talks with the late Hu Yaobang, then the head of the party's Communist Youth League.

The same happened to avant-grade playwright Bai Hua, who was heavily criticised in 1982 by Deng Xiaoping for penning the movie script *Bitter Love* (whose protagonist asks the overwhelming question: "I love my country, but does my country love me?").

Yet in spite of the threats of punishment, Bai's personal safety was hardly in doubt. The same was true of the three firebrands expelled from the party in January 1987 for allegedly mobilizing students in the prodemocracy campaign a month earlier: Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang and PEOPLE'S DAILY journalist Liu Binyan.

After their "disgrace," the three were still allowed to air their views to the domestic and foreign press.

The CCP's liberal leaders such as Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang recognised the safety-valve functions of humouring dissent.

Hu and Zhao might not have sympathised with the freethinkers' radical agendas or thought them practicable. Yet the former party chiefs knew that by letting the freethinkers let off steam, the reign of the Communist Party might be prolonged.

After all, Chinese intellectuals are legendary for their forbearance and their preference for seeking "evolutionary" rather than "revolutionary" change. Unless pushed against the wall, they would rather work within the system than overthrow it.

After June 4, intellectual and media circles have been enveloped by an atmosphere of unrelieved conformity. Everybody is signing the praises of political stability.

In the meantime, the hatred nurtured in the hearts of the detained and the suppressed grows at a frantic pace. The superficial calm ensures that the next crisis will erupt with a bang.

Health Official Urges Medical Insurance Scheme

HK0310013590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 3 Oct 90 p 12

[By Alan Nip]

[Text] China must replace its system of free medical care for state employees with a health insurance scheme, a senior Chinese official said in Hong Kong yesterday.

Cao Ronggui, head of the Department of General Administration under the Ministry of Public Health, said the free system put a heavy burden on the state.

He said some people had taken advantage of it for personal gain.

"Hospitals and clinics do not mind if doctors prescribe expensive medicines to patients who can submit the bill to their employers, state-run enterprises or government departments," he said.

He accused some hospitals of using the system to make money, as most were responsible for their finances.

Mr Cao arrived in Hong Kong as leader of a ministry delegation that had been studying medical apparatus and equipment in Japan, the United States, the Netherlands and Germany.

Mr Cao said a health insurance scheme was the only solution to the problems associated with free medical care.

"A health insurance scheme should eventually replace the free medical care system and individuals should be made responsible for their medical expenses, at least partly," he said.

Mr Cao would not predict how long it would take to dismantle the free system, which cost the government nearly four billion yuan (HK\$6.8 billion) a year.

A recent national meeting criticised the system as an extravagance.

Vice-Minister of Public Health, He Jiesheng, told the meeting that economic conditions in China meant the government could not afford the cost of free care for government employees.

The growing cost of the system was partly due to a sharp increase in the number of people who were eligible for free care.

The State Council began research into a health insurance scheme two years ago and allowed several cities to start charging patients half their medical fees.

China's media hailed the experiment as a success.

The government has been reluctant to extend the reforms nationwide as it felt that most people would be unable to afford medical bills.

Mr Cao said China would hold a major international exhibition on medical equipment and facilities in Beijing next May.

He said his ministry wanted to buy high-tech equipment and techniques from around the world.

The exhibition would also allow the ministry to study the development of advanced medical equipment and provide a scientific reference for the formulation of the government's 10-year plan.

Major Steps Taken in Disaster Relief Efforts

HK0310005390 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Oct 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Zhuoyan]

[Text] China, frequently beset by natural calamities, is intensifying its efforts to bring disaster relief to stricken areas and to help restore normal life and production as quickly as possible, China Daily has learned.

Officials from the Ministry of Civil Affairs said that the State spends at least 3.2 billion yuan, and provides 5 million tons of grain a year for disaster relief.

Frequent natural disasters have caused great losses, especially in rural areas. Each year, 42 percent of the nation's farmland, some 40 million hectares, is ravaged by natural disasters causing losses of at least 10 billion yuan, nearly one per cent of China's gross national product (GNP).

According to Li Zhiguang, assistant director of the ministry's Department of Disaster and Social Relief, harnessing such major rivers as the yangtze, the Yellow River, the Huaihe and the Haihe to prevent flooding has been one precautionary measure taken by the State government.

In the past 40 years, 170,000 kilometres of riverbeds have been dredged and dyked. The State has constructed 86,000 large and 6 million small reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 420 billion cubic metres along these rivers to reduce flooding, Li said.

And to prevent floods caused by soil erosion, the State increased the amount of forest coverage from only 6 percent in 1949 to the present 12 percent.

Meanwhile, a shelter belt extending 7,000 kilometres across northern China's 12 provinces and another along the southeastern coast have been planted.

In terms of organization, Li said, manpower, materials and governments at all levels can be mobilized whenever an area is hit by a natural disaster. The People's Liberation Army and the armed police have been a vital force in fighting natural disasters. From 1983 to 1988, more than 3 million PLA men and armed policemen and hundreds of thousands of militiamen have been involved in emergency relief efforts. This year, more than 100,000 soldiers were sent to fight floods in many parts of the country.

"All these government efforts have enabled industrial and commercial units in affected areas to resume their business in about 15 days on average, and damaged farmland, water conservancy facilities, and farm houses to be rebuilt within a year," Li said.

Every year, the State allocates, through the Ministry of Civil Affairs, about one billion yuan to a relief fund to help disaster victims.

There is also a special relief fund for the areas hit by very serious calamities.

For example, 140 million yuan were specially designated to help victims of a snowstorm in Tibet and an earthquake in Xinjiang this year.

"However, under the current system, disaster relief funds are still inadequate to cover the great losses caused by natural calamities," Li said.

As a result the State has implemented disaster insurance in 102 counties and districts. This programme will gradually spread to the rest of the nation, Li said.

Under the new system, which began at the end of 1986, farmers are compensated by the insurance company for their losses.

"Although the old system has played a positive role over the past 40 years, it has failed to adapt to the nation's new economic situation after rural reforms were implemented," Li explained.

Economic & Agricultural

'Very Grave' Employment Situation Forecast

HK0310034590 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO in Chinese
14 Sep 90 p 2

[Dispatch by reporter Peng Chuanping (1756 1557 1627): "Labor Ministry Sees Peak in Number of People Entering Labor Market in China"]

[Text] Information provided by all quarters points to a new peak in the number of people entering the labor

market in our country. However, employment opportunities are limited and the employment situation is very grave.

According to forecasts by the Labor Ministry, during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," the number of people attaining employment age will reach a high of 92 million, including 15.42 million in the nonagricultural sector. In other words, during this period, jobs must be found for an average of 3 million people annually (not including demobilized soldiers, reformed convicts, dismissed personnel, and formerly employed persons). Added to these are surplus employees who have been laid off as a result of cutbacks, contract workers whose contracts have expired, and labor which has moved out of rural areas, and, indeed, the number of people seeking employment in towns and villages has been greatly augmented. Last year, approximately 10 million people were seeking employment in towns and villages all over the country.

From late last year, the number of people awaiting employment in all localities and all sectors rose dramatically. In the national railway network alone, the number of jobseekers stood at 23,000, matching the previous peak in 1980. The unemployment rate has risen from 2.5 percent to 4.4 percent, greatly surpassing the warning level of 3 percent.

It has been learned that the previous two periods which witnessed a peak in the number of people entering the labor market (in the early years after the founding of the PRC and in the late 1970's) coincided with economic development in our country. Hence, it was possible to arrange the employment of huge numbers of people in the labor market. However, the circumstances are different this time. On the one hand, our country is in a period of improving and readjusting the economy, as well as stressing the raising of economic efficiency. Hence, it is not possible for state-owned enterprises to recruit large numbers of workers. Even jobs for college graduates and demobilized soldiers are hard to come by. On the other hand, the development of collective, individual, and private industrial and commercial entities has reached a certain level. These entities are also restricted by efforts for improvement and readjustment, and cannot develop as rapidly as they did in the past few years. Consequently, their ability to absorb labor is also limited. Therefore, labor service companies will become the main channel of employment in the next few years. However, these companies are confronted by numerous difficulties at the moment. Last year, the national labor service company was able to secure employment for 850,000 people after exerting great efforts. Yet this was far from approaching the target of 1.6 million persons per year as set by the state departments concerned.

Hence, it is necessary to adopt measures to open up new channels of employment and to give full play to the role of labor service companies.

Article Details Coordinated Regional Development

HK0210135190 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO in Chinese
16 Sep 90 p 4

[Article by Ma Hong (7456 3163): "Harmonious Development of the Eastern, Central, and Western Regions; Benign Cycle of the National Economy"]

[Text] Since the beginning of reform and opening up, as the overall development level of our national economy was raised, regional differences have been widened. During the past 10 years, the economic growth rate in the eastern region has been markedly higher than the national average. Most provinces and regions in the western region, and some provinces and regions in the central region, showed understanding of this fact but, at the same time, also expressed certain misgivings. When the state adopted the sloping development strategy, many measures were adopted to narrow the regional gap and the gap in people's living standards caused by the differences in economic development levels. Certain results were achieved in implementing these measures. In the 1990's, it is necessary to continue to adopt feasible and effective measures to appropriately control the widening tendency in the regional gap and to ensure the coordinated and stable development of the national economy. Of course, the existing regional gap is only a problem in the course of development and should be solved through further development. In order to prevent excessive widening in the regional gap, we should now eliminate the structural and institutional shortcomings, reduce the irrational policy inclination, create equal competition conditions, promote economic proliferation and radiation from the coastal areas to the interior areas, and coordinate economic development in various regions.

In the 1990's, the general strategy for economic development in the coastal areas should not be changed but the form and degree of policy bias should be adjusted. It is necessary to combine the balanced regional development policy with the sloping industrial development policy. Transregional economic and technical cooperation should be developed. The economic and technological level in the eastern part of our country is now higher but this region is short of resources; on the other hand, the economic and technological level in the western part of our country is comparatively low, but there are rich resources. The processing industry (especially the light processing industry) in the eastern region is rather developed but this is precisely a weak link in the western region; however, the western region has advantages in possessing technical manpower and equipment in the defense industry and heavy processing industry and this is its strong point. The eastern region has well-developed transport conditions, information network, and external connections; while the western region is comparatively backward in economic development, has no convenient access to transport and information, but has better development prospects in opening up to countries to the west. All this reflects the mutual complementary nature

in relations between the eastern and western regions. This inevitably requires closer association and cooperation between the east and the west so that their advantages can complement each other in promoting their common prosperity.

The precondition for the harmonious development of the eastern, central, and western regions should be the gradual enhancement of economic results in the western region. It should be admitted that due to technological and management reasons, the economic results in the eastern region have always been higher than those in the central and western regions. Undeniably, there are some structural factors accounting for the high economic results in the eastern region. In the same industry, or in the production of the same product, there remains a substantial gap in the costs and quality between the western and the eastern regions. It this problem is not solved, it will be hard for the western region to actually enter into equal competition with the eastern region and thus ensure prolonged stable development. For a certain period to come, the western region should concentrate on enhancing the economic results of existing enterprises. They should not only make use of the funds from the eastern region but also introduce advanced technology and management expertise from the eastern region, to raise the economic results. Only thus can the western region lay a reliable foundation for its development.

In short, economic development in the western region must be included in the national strategy for economic development. In the process of industrialization and the evolution of the industrial structure, the western region constitutes an important component part of the national industrial setup in the whole country. Correctly handling relations in economic development between the western, central, and eastern regions will be a major point for ensuring our country's sustained, stable, and harmonious development.

Article Examines Current Pension System Reform

HK2909035590 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 7 Sep p 3

[Article by Zhang Jianxin (1728 1696 2450): "Several Questions Concerning Reform of Enterprises' Pension System"]

[Text] China's existing pension system is basically the offspring of a financial structure characterized by a unitary planned economy and a unified control and assignment system in work force administration. The contradiction between its historical limitation and the political, economic, and labor administrative structures have increasingly made themselves felt when an economic operational mechanism characterized by a gradual combination of a planned economy with market regulation is setting up today. This finds expression in a limited coverage of the pension system, which has been confined to permanent workers and staff members of enterprises owned by the whole people, while collective

enterprises at and above district and county levels, as well as enterprises with foreign investment, are implementing a pension system only partly similar to that of enterprises owned by the whole people. Such a pattern has impeded the flow of the work force in the whole society; in those areas where the degree of socialization is low, and the pension fund's administration is limited to those areas that have realized overall planning for social insurance, pension is basically paid by the original units from which workers and staff members retired. Such practice falls into the category of "regional insurance"; consequently, no basic solution is found to the pension fund's social regulation and socialized management. The practice of calculating pension with the standard wage as the base has lagged far behind actual wage conditions. The state and enterprises take all responsibility for pensions of workers and staff members, who do not pay anything for it; inevitably, the state and enterprises' burden will become increasingly heavier, in the developing trend where the aging process of China's population is accelerating. When prices rise, pensions have failed to be appropriately readjusted; consequently, workers and staff members' living standards have dropped, and the setting up of a mechanism for readjusting pension along with the price and cost of living indices is called for to guarantee retired workers and staff members' subsistence in a down-to-earth way. There is confusion in the administrative structure, with orders issued from different departments, with one restricting the other; and the lack of a decision-making organ with unified leadership has ended in multiple leadership; and so on and so forth. Therefore, reforming the existing pension system is an indispensable whole-ranging measure to push forward the institutional reform in every aspect in the arena of labor and to create an environment for the competition of enterprises on an equal basis as well as the inevitable requirement of economic restructuring and socialist development.

Reforming the pension system must start from China's national condition characterized the productive force's rather low developing level at the initial stage of socialism; it must suit the requirements of economic structure and social development reform, while taking into consideration the 40-year practice of existing measures; it must guarantee retired workers and staff members' basic needs, along with some improvement with gradual social progress, while taking into consideration the economic bearing capacities of the state and enterprises, without causing heavy burden to them in the future. Reform's general goal should be the building of a pension system for workers and staff members with Chinese characteristics, by gradually building a multitiered reward structure, with a multiple-channel source of funds, and socialized management through reform. Based on the above considerations, attention should be paid to the following points with regards to reforming the existing pension system:

First, breaking through ownership boundary to build a unified pension system. With the in-depth development

of economic restructuring, multiple economic factors with public ownership as the main body have emerged. At the same time, enterprises are developing in diversified managerial forms, while workers and staff members may make their own choice of enterprises, and vice versa. Hence, the pressing need to reform the existing unitary pension system, and to build one compatible with the various employment systems of enterprises in various categories, including enterprises owned by the whole people, collectively owned, privately owned, and enterprises with foreign investment. Otherwise, the rational flow of work force between units of different ownership, the opening of the labor service market, and optimization of labor combination will all be impeded; and it will be unfavorable to the readjustment of the employment structure, to promoting the shaping of the socialist market system, and to social stability.

Second, improving the condition by which pension expenditures are entirely taken up by the state and enterprises, by changing the practice into the state, the enterprise, and the individual sharing the burden and collecting pension funds through multiple channels. The system by which workers and staff members pay for their own pension has the following strong points: 1) It will augment workers and staff members' sense of self-security and responsibility; the change to the practice of the state and the enterprise taking on all and providing jobs for all will overcome the idea of totally leaning on the state. 2) It will expand the source of fund collection, and appropriately lighten the state and enterprises' burden. 3) It will create conditions for replacing the existing method of calculating wages entirely based on service length. And, 4) It will directly link pension standards with the number of years workers and staff members have paid their share of pension. Such practice is favorable to embody the relationship between rights and obligations, and the principle of unanimity between income and contribution.

Third. Reforming the existing unitary tier of pension into a multitiered structure. We may assume the implementation of a three-tiered pension, namely, basic pension, enterprise's supplementary pension, and individual workers and staff members' pension-savings. Basic pension is the main body in guaranteeing retired workers and staff members' needs by compulsory implementation through legislation. The expenditures will be rationally shared by the state, the enterprise, and workers and staff members. A pension fund will be set up with overall social planning and socialized management. The basic fund's level must fall in line with the state and enterprises' economic-bearing capacities. Viewing the present condition, it is advisable to keep the statutory standards for basic pensions at or somewhat higher than the existing level, and to gradually upgrade them with the improvement of the social productive forces' developing level.

The enterprise's supplementary pension is an auxiliary method for workers and staff members to obtain pensions at a higher tier. Based on its own economic

capability, the enterprise sets up a fund from its own funds and its workers and staff members' incomes. The fund will be managed for workers and staff members in various forms to stimulate workers and staff members' concern for the enterprise's development to augment its rallying force. The contents of the enterprise's supplementary pension will be determined by the enterprise's conference of workers and staff representatives; pension coverage may be furnished by a social insurance organ, or a people's insurance company, or other monetary organ. The state should adopt preferential policies, including reduction and exemption of taxation, to encourage the enterprise to apply to a social insurance organ for pension coverage of its workers and staff members. As to individual workers and staff members' pension savings, they may buy policies from a social insurance organ, a people's insurance company, or other monetary organ on a voluntary basis. The state should adopt a preferential policy toward the operation of pension savings sponsored by social insurance organs; for example, with higher interest rates than savings in other categories to attract workers and staff members to buy such a policy.

Fourth. Changing the way of calculating pension based on the standard wage of the year a worker retires. Since the PRC's founding, pension has all along been calculated on the basis of the standard wage. With the deepening of reform in the work wage system, the enterprise has linked wage volume to economic results, while gradually changing to the wage pattern of "independent distribution, while the state collect taxes." The state no longer makes direct arrangements for wage-upgrading of workers and staff members, and their take-home pay is determined by the enterprise's economic results and the individual's contributions in his work. An increasingly greater number of enterprises have adopted diversified ways of wage distribution based on their limits of authority in wage distribution to implement linking the wage volume of workers and staff members of the enterprise to its economic results, while the standard wage in the state's unified wage scale has become the "wage in the individual's dossier." Prior to wage system reform, standard wages had always been the main body of the workers and staff members' income, comprising largely 90 percent and up of their income. However, with the deepening of the wage system reform, the proportion of standard wages in their income have increasingly diminished, while bonuses and other subsidies account for an increasingly greater percentage in their income, and become an important component part of their income and means of subsistence. Statistics showed that the proportion of standard wages in the income of units owned by the whole people was 85.7 percent in 1978, it dropped to 70.4 percent in 1982, and continued to drop to 64.4 percent in 1985, and by 1989 it had dropped to 56.1 percent. In 11 years the proportion of standard wage in the workers and staff members' actual income dropped by 29.6 percent, with an annual average drop of 2.7 percent. The drop trend will continue into the future. Calculating on the basis of the existing policy, pension is

issued at a 25 percent discount of standard wages, income of a retired workers is cut back by 50 percent and up compared with that before his retirement; moreover, his pension will continue to shrink every year from now on. Retired workers and staff members' income will be cut back excessively, and will hardly eradicate the effects of such objective factors as floating prices on the retired workers and staff members' livelihood. Although the state and governments at various levels have increased subsidies in various categories for retired workers and staff members, while easing the contradiction between shrinking pensions and price increases, confusion has surfaced because of various localities' differences in pension standards. Hence, the difficulties in retirement administration. Therefore, improvement in the calculation of the pension base is inevitable. Reform in calculating the pension base must be rational and scientific. It is necessary to embody the differences in the length of service and contributions in their work before workers and staff members' retirement to encourage workers and staff members to work diligently to make greater contributions, while embodying appropriate compensation for price rise effects and sharing the fruits of social development, so that the principle of fair social distribution and social security may find its expression. The reform must play a role in social stability by guaranteeing the retired workers and staff members' basic livelihood, while giving a sense of comfort to retired workers and staff members, with a certain increase in their pension every year. Supposedly, pensions will be paid according to a certain corresponding proportion, based on the average monthly wage of an individual within a certain period (for example, the average monthly income in three successive years in the 10 years prior to his retirement) and the number of years he and his work unit had paid his pension-insurance fees (continuous length of service of permanent workers and staff members can be regarded as identical to the number of years with pension-insurance fees paid.)

Fifth, society's implementing overall planning of pension expenditures to upgrade the degree of socialization. The implementation of society's overall planning is determined by social insurance's nature and function, namely to embody society's sharing responsibility in running risks as well as helping and supplementing each other, and the function of income redistribution and sharing the burden based on the law of large numbers. This is because: 1) Pension, as an important essence of social insurance, embodies the state's responsibility, while requiring the state to perform such responsibility and be responsible for unified planning, payment, and management of pension expenditures. 2) Social overall planning is characterized by reserve, accumulation, and regulation in utilizing the funds; the more extensive area is overall planning, the stronger will be the regulation function, and the greater one will be the reliability in guaranteeing the workers and staff members' livelihood, while there will be fewer risks for every enterprise and locality. Such practice will change "enterprise insurance" into "social insurance," and is an important measure to guarantee

the retired workers and staff members' basic subsistence. 3) Social overall planning is favorable to creating an external condition for competition between enterprises on an equal basis, and is favorable to augmenting the enterprise's vitality and promoting production, so that the enterprise may be relieved from excessive nonproduction services, while focusing its energy on doing a good job of production. The labor insurance system set up shortly after the PRC's founding was a labor insurance fund stamped with the nature of social overall planning based on the above-mentioned principle. The enterprise drew three percent of the labor insurance fee from the wage volume of its workers and staff members on a monthly basis, of which 70 percent was retained by the enterprise, and 30 percent handed over to the All-China Federation of Workers' Trade Unions. Pension was paid from the enterprise labor insurance fund; when the enterprise found it insufficient to cover expenditures, it might apply to a workers' union at a higher level for regulation. During the "cultural revolution," the Federation of Trade Unions suspended its activities for reasons known to everybody, and labor insurance work met with difficulties. In 1969, the Finance Ministry issued a document stipulating that labor insurance expenditures were paid in items outside the enterprise's operational expenditures. It was an emergency measure adopted at that time as a solution to guaranteeing retired personnel's subsistence. However, it shaped into an institution that lasted a dozen years, by which pension was to be taken care of by the enterprise itself. In essence, such a change turned pension into "enterprise insurance"; consequently, imbalance in pension expenditures between enterprises became increasingly serious, with production activities gravely affected. Since 1984 the state has conducted some reform in pension, and implemented overall social planning for retired workers and staff members' pensions, and the imbalance in pension expenditure between enterprises has somewhat eased. By the end of 1989 some 2,200 cities and counties nationwide had implemented social overall planning for pension expenditures of retired workers and staff members from state-owned enterprises, accounting for 93 percent of the country's total number of cities and counties. The number of workers and staff members of state-owned enterprises participating in social overall planning was 50 million, along with 9 million retired workers and staff members. In 1989 some 10 billion yuan was collected for the pension fund, and pension expenditures was 10 billion yuan; the pension fund was set up for approximately 10 million contracted workers; in addition, social overall planning of pension for workers and staff members of enterprises of collective ownership was implemented in some 1,000 cities and counties. Since 1989, production in some enterprises were suspended or semi-suspended because of a weak market and the industrial setup's readjustment; consequently, relevant workers and staff members have suffered a cutback in wages or have been paid an allowance for their living expenditures only; retired workers and staff members have also been affected. However, retired workers and staff members of those enterprises participating in social overall planning

have basically gotten their normal pension from insurance organs. That has fully embodied the advantages of social overall pension planning. Although such overall planning has broken through the "enterprise insurance" pattern, somewhat resolved the imbalance in pension expenditures, and made a decisive step toward the realization of social regulation of pension expenditures, it is still confined to the "regional insurance" pattern, with great restriction on its regulating function. Especially in cases of a great natural disaster, some localities had difficulties in collecting pension funds and payments and lost the function of overall planning because of a comparatively small area in overall planning, and a weak capability for dealing with a disaster. For example, such a difficult situation surfaced in 1988 when a typhoon struck Hangzhou, and an earthquake took place in Yunnan. Therefore, the area of overall planning should be gradually expanded by merging "separate localities" into a whole, making complete and perfect the social insurance system, and gradually changing the pattern by which there is no connection whatever between counties or prefectures (cities) in the collection and employment of the pension fund in over-all planning to a new pattern with the province as a unit, and even a still larger area, so that the function of regulating the fund in overall planning may be augmented, and retired workers and staff members may have no fear for their future. Otherwise, the flow of work force in society will still be blocked, the imbalance in pension expenditures between localities will be inevitable, and it will not be helpful to finding a basic solution to the regulating function and the socialized management of the retired workers and staff members' pension. We can imagine that with the reform in the overall planning organ, a national unified method of drawing pension will be formulated to create conditions for fund regulation on a still larger scale, thus realizing the regulation and employment of funds provincewide and even nationwide.

Sixth, adhering to the orientation of socialized management and service, with a social insurance management and service network in gradual formation. The social overall planning for pension expenditures should be linked to work concerning retirement administration and service, and pension payment should be changed into handing over the lump sum, direct payment of pension, and internal settlement of accounts. Namely, social insurance organs regularly collect pension insurance fees from various units participating in overall planning at a fixed date on a monthly basis, an individual file will be set up for every worker or staff member based on his social security number, while the social insurance organ will directly deliver pensions to retired workers and staff members. Localities' advanced payment in pension expenditures will be handled through unified internal settlement of social insurance organs' accounts. This method will cut back intermediary links, improve social management, relieve workers and staff members of their worries for the future, prevent the phenomenon of "arguing back and forth," and lighten the enterprise's pressure and burden in nonproduction service. The bank

will take charge of collecting pension funds and payments; such practice will better overcome the malpractice of voluminous funds lying idle in the hands of enterprises or individuals, shorten the time of the flow of funds, improve the utilization rate of funds, and augment socialized management. At the same time, the administration of, and service to, retired workers should develop in the direction of standardization in a scientific way, and an administrative and service network with social community administration in the main, supplemented by enterprise administration should be set up step by step.

And seventh, establishing a system to guarantee no pension depreciation due to price increases. To guarantee no deterioration in retired workers and staff members' living standards because of price increases, it is imperative to establish a system by which pensions are linked to workers and staff members' price or cost of living indices, with readjustments at regular intervals so that retired workers and staff members may enjoy rather stable income with their subsistence guaranteed. In view of the fact that presently prices and the wage system have not been ironed out, and it is rather difficult to do so, the method of issuing provisional price subsidies can be continued for several years. From now on, it is necessary to take into consideration retired workers and staff members sharing fruits of social development with the development of the national economy and the general improvement of people's living standards, so that the retired workers and staff members' living standards may be improved somewhat. From a long-range view, it is necessary to establish a mechanism that automatically readjusts the pension with price increases.

Pension is an important symbol of the extent of a country and society's security, and a major issue that has a bearing on socioeconomic development and the nation's long-term peace and stability. Therefore, in reforming the pension system, it is necessary to do a good job in handling the relationships between various aspects inside the pension structure, to have a full understanding of pension's place and role in social insurance work; in addition, it is necessary to do a good job in handling the relationship between pension and reform of other social insurance systems; to have a full understanding of pension's role and place in the reforms of work wages, work force administration, social insurance, and the entire national economy; to do a good job in handling the relationship between the partial situation of pension reform and the national economy's overall situation, so that pension reform may be conducted synchronously, harmoniously, and in a whole range with the work of all departments.

Central Bank Cuts Interest Rates To Spur Economy

HK0110014790 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 1 Oct 90 pp 1-2

[By staff reporter Wang Xiangwei]

[Text] It is unusual for the usually unruffled People's Bank of China, the country's central bank, to slash interest rates twice within five months of this year.

Equally as unusual, but perhaps more disappointing, is the feedback indicating that these cuts seem to have stopped short of their goal—to boost consumer confidence and stimulate the sluggish market.

BUSINESS WEEKLY has learned that some recent surveys reveal that most of the depositors continued to look up to banks as a haven for their hard-earned money so long as inflation remains under control.

To lower interest rates is one of the government's major policies this year. Its purpose is to lure consumers to open their pockets in the markets and thus lessen the financial burden of enterprises.

Chinese officials and economists agree that the sluggish sales which have forced many enterprises to slash or stop production is the Number 1 target to be dealt with by the central government as soon as possible.

The latest government statistics showed that retail sales in the first eight months of this year stood at 533.8 billion yuan (\$113.1 billion), down 1.1 percent.

As a result, the People's Bank of China cut the interest rates by 1.26 percent in March and wielded the axe again in August by slashing interest rates on saving of 1.08 percent.

Financial analysts said that the cuts were necessary but not without risks.

The memory of the panic buying and the following bank runs in late 1988 still remains painfully vivid to most Chinese people.

So ironically, the Chinese officials and press seemed to be more concerned about whether the cuts would bring about financial chaos similar to that of late 1988 rather than whether the depositors would withdraw money and make some purchases on the market.

Many newspaper stories played up the findings and surveys showing that the panic buying did not occur and that depositors still stayed put.

The worry is not without any justification as more than 500 billion yuan have been either deposited or kept in the hands of the Chinese people.

According to the various surveys conducted following the interest rate cuts, most of the depositors kept their deposits for accumulation, reserves, raising the children, and pensions.

According to a survey conducted in Shanghai in April after the first cut, only 5.8 percent of those surveyed said that they had withdrawn deposits to buy commodities on the market.

And in some provinces such as Anhui and Hunan, deposits continued to increase at a hefty clip despite the cuts.

An Economic Information report said that the depositors in Changzhou, Hebei Province, seemed to be more concerned about possible inflation rather than the cuts on interest rates.

The report quoted some unidentified depositors as saying that so long as prices remained stable, they would continue to put money into banks.

North-South Coal Transport System Begins

*OW2809222790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1447 GMT 27 Sep 90*

[Text] Shijiazhuang, September 27 (XINHUA)—Train-loads of coal are now crossing north China to the port of Qinhuangdao, where the coal is then shipped to China's southeastern coastal areas.

This north-south coal transport system, which combines port facilities and railway lines with coal mines, demonstrates the advantages of promoting national economic development, especially in south China.

China's abundant coal resources are found mainly in the north, especially in Shanxi Province which produces 70 percent of the country's coal output. This is in sharp contrast to the 10 percent output of the industrially-developed coastal areas in the southeast.

Limited transport facilities have caused coal shortages, which in turn have reduced power supply, thus affecting life and production in the south. At the same time northern coal mines had to set their coal production quotas according to transport capacity. Because of limited transport capacity, some mines had to allow spontaneous combustion of coal on the freight yard.

The Chinese Government decided in September 1983 to invest heavily in the expansion of the Qinhuangdao Coal

Harbor. This project was to coincide with the construction of a railway line connecting Datong City in Shanxi Province with Qinhuangdao, a port city in Hebei Province.

At the same time the country imported advanced technology and made funds available for accelerated construction of the Shanxi coal production base.

Initial construction of the seven billion yuan north-south coal transport system is complete, and it is now producing benefits, after nearly ten years of effort.

The 90-year-old Qinhuangdao Port used to be a small coal port serving the Kailuan Coal Mine. Now the port has three modern coal harbors with handling capacities of 10, 20, and 30 million tons. The port now has the largest coal handling capacity in the world.

The 653 km Datong-Qinhuangdao railway passes through Shanxi and Hebei Provinces as well as Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities. Construction of the railway line is part of the State Council's strategic plan for transporting coal from north to south.

The first phase of the railway project was the 411 km section from Datong to Dashizhuang which opened in 1988. Construction of the 242 km second phase, connecting Dashizhuang with Qinhuangdao, started in June 1988 and will be completed in 1992.

Construction of the Shanxi coal production base has achieved notable success. China has invested over 13 billion yuan in the last 40 years to build eight large coal mines—in Datong, Yangquan, Xishan, Jincheng, Luan, Fenxi, Xuangang and Huoxian, meanwhile 5,400 small coal mines have also been built in Shanxi.

Shanxi's annual coal output has increased 280 times from 620,000 tons in the 1950s to 175 million tons today. Coal from Shanxi Province is transported to 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and is exported to 23 countries and regions.

Central-South Region

Further Reportage on Plane Crash in Guangzhou

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Report

HK0310011890 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1314 GMT 2 Oct 90

["Heavy Casualties Caused by Scoundrels' Hijack Attempt of CAAC Flight From Xiamen to Guangzhou"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] 2 Oct, Guangzhou (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—A passenger airliner flying from Xiamen to Guangzhou was hijacked by scoundrels in midflight today, causing the airliner to plough into Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport creating an abnormal situation [bu zheng chang qing kuang 0008 2973 1603 1906 0400] which resulted in heavy casualties.

At 0657 this morning [2257 GMT], Xiamen Airline Company's Boeing 737 flight 8301 took off from Xiamen and was hijacked in midair by scoundrels. After learning of the hijack, the civil aviation authorities immediately notified the crew that in an effort to ensure the aircraft and passengers' safety, the airliner would be allowed to land in any airport inside or outside the territory. At around 0900 [0100 GMT], an abnormal situation arose when the airliner attempted to land at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport. It deviated from the main runway and crashed into two other aircraft parked in the aircraft parking area. Xiamen Airline Company's flight 8301 burst into flames. Meanwhile, one of the two hit airplanes, which had passengers on it, and was smashed; while the other, which had no passengers, was seriously damaged. As of press time, a total of 120 people were reported dead, 100 survived, while 53 others were wounded. The wounded included foreigners as well as compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

After the incident, leaders from the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, Guangzhou Military Region, Guangzhou City, as well as other concerned departments promptly rushed to the crash site to direct rescue operations. At 1410 in the afternoon [0610 GMT], Premier Li Peng flew from Beijing to Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport to conduct an on-site inspection. He listened to reports, gave important instructions on the handling of the incident, and also visited wounded victims in the hospitals.

Accompanying Premier Li Peng in the inspection of the crash site and the visit of wounded in the hospitals were Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Ye Xuanping, governor of Guangdong; Shi Shengmou, vice governor of Fujian, and other concerned leaders.

Tonight, normal operations were back in order at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport.

Two Americans in Plane Crash

HK0210144490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1427 GMT
2 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Guangzhou, China, Oct 2 (AFP)—A hijacked Chinese jetliner crash-landed and exploded in flames Tuesday as it slammed into two other jetliners at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport, leaving at least 120 dead, authorities said. [passage omitted]

The U.S. Consulate in this south China provincial capital confirmed that one of two Americans on board the hijacked plane was safe and unharmed, but that Chinese authorities had not provided information on the other. [passage omitted]

Western diplomats said they had been told the airport would remain shut for 48 hours. Sources on the scene said later however that Baiyun Airport had reopened in the early evening for some flights catering mainly to Japanese and Overseas Chinese tourists.

A European passenger on the 757 due to take off for Shanghai said the aircraft caught fire after it was hit by the 737 and that passengers sitting in the rear were trapped by the flames.

Survivors were told the 737 from the eastern city of Xiamen landed without authorization.

No information was immediately available about the hijackers and their destination.

(In Hong Kong, government-run radio, Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK), quoted an official at the Xiamen Airline Co. earlier as saying passengers on board the 737 included 24 from Taiwan, two from Macau and one from Hong Kong. RTHK said the rest were all apparently Mainland Chinese.) [passage omitted]

XINHUA Domestic Report

OW0210160490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1434 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Guangzhou, 2 Oct (XINHUA)—A passenger plane, which was hijacked by ruffians on its flight from Xiamen to Guangzhou this morning, encountered abnormal circumstances while taxiing after landing at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport, resulting in heavy casualties.

At 0657 [2257 GMT on 1 October], Flight 8301, a Boeing 737, of the Xiamen Airline Company was hijacked by ruffians after taking off from Xiamen. Upon learning of the hijacking, civil aviation authorities, in order to ensure the safety of the airliner and the passengers, immediately authorized the crew to land at any airport, domestic or otherwise. At about 0900 [0100 GMT], the plane encountered abnormal circumstances after landing and taxiing at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport. The plane overshot the main runway, slamming into two other planes on the tarmac. Xiamen Airline Company's Flight 8301 plane burst into flames and was

destroyed. As for the two other planes, the one with passengers aboard was destroyed, while the other without passengers suffered severe damage. At press time, 120 people died and 100 survived. Among the survivors, 53 were injured. The casualties included foreigners and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

After the accident, officials from the Guangdong provincial party committee, the provincial government, the Guangzhou Military Region, Guangzhou City, and departments concerned rushed to the scene to direct the rescue. At 1410 [0610 GMT], Premier Li Peng flew to Baiyun Airport from Beijing. He inspected the crash site, was briefed on the accident, gave important instructions on handling the aftermath of the accident, and visited the injured in hospitals.

The premier was accompanied on the inspection and the visit by Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, Guangdong Governor Ye Xuanping, and Fujian Vice Governor Shi Xingmou.

The airport returned to normal operations this evening.

Further on Casualties, Causes

OW0210152690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1504 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct. 2 KYODO—A hijacked Chinese Boeing 737 collided with two other aircraft on the ground as it was landing at Guangzhou in southern China, killing at least 90 people Tuesday, according to radio and television reports here.

So far 90 bodies have been recovered, but the final toll could be as high as 300, Hong Kong's commercial radio reported.

There were 103 people aboard the hijacked plane. One of the planes it hit on the ground was full, while the other was empty.

The Xiamen Airways plane was hijacked shortly after takeoff from Xiamen, Fujian Province, en route to Guangzhou, according to sources quoted by commercial radio.

Aviation authorities monitoring the flight heard sounds of a quarrel and a scuffle just before an explosion, which took place as the plane was attempting to land at Guangzhou's Baiyun International Airport, it was reported.

The plane clipped one wing of a CAAC Boeing 757 waiting for clearance to take off for Shanghai, and then hit an empty Boeing 707, also Chinese-owned, causing a huge explosion.

The accident reportedly occurred at about 7 a.m.

Xiamen Airways is a subsidiary of state-owned CAAC.

There were 93 passengers and 10 crew members aboard the hijacked plane, according to an airport spokesman quoted by Hong Kong Television Station ATV.

Of the 93 passengers, 24 were from Taiwan, two from Macao, and one was from Hong Kong, along with a small but unspecified number of other foreigners, the spokesman said.

Hong Kong's TVB television station quoted hospital officials as saying at least two Taiwanese were among those killed. There were also unconfirmed reports of a Japanese passenger involved in the disaster.

Television pictures showed a severely damaged plane on the runway at Baiyun Airport, and quoted eyewitnesses in Guangzhou as saying they heard an loud explosion early Tuesday morning.

Some 40 emergency rescue centers were set up to deal with casualties.

Baiyun Airport, one of the largest and busiest in China, was temporarily closed after the crash.

It was unclear how many hijackers were involved and what their motives were.

Diplomatic sources in Beijing said the hijackers detonated a bomb in a suicidal rage just before landing when they realized that the pilot had taken them to Guangzhou instead of their desired destination.

A Hong Kong radio station quoted sources in Guangzhou as saying the hijackers had demanded to go to Taiwan.

China's official XINHUA News Agency reported Tuesday night that 120 people were killed and 53 others injured in the incident.

XINHUA said Premier Li Peng rushed to Guangzhou in the afternoon to inspect the crash scene and meet injured survivors.

Guangzhou Radio Report

HK0310031490 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Yesterday morning, a passenger plane flying from Xiamen to Guangzhou was hijacked by ruffians, and encountered abnormal circumstances while taxiing after landing at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport, causing heavy casualties.

At 0657 [2257 GMT on 1 October] in the morning, Flight 8301, a Boeing 737 plane of the Xiamen Aviation Company, took off from Xiamen and was hijacked by ruffians in mid-flight. After learning about the hijacking, in order to ensure the safety of the plane and its passengers, the civil aviation authorities immediately informed the crew that the plane was allowed to fly to and land at any airport both inside and outside China.

At about 0900 [0100 GMT], as the plane was landing and taxiing at Guangdong's Baiyun Airport, it encountered abnormal circumstances. The plane overshot the main runway and plunged into two other planes on the tarmac. Xiamen Aviation Company's Flight 8301 plane burst into flames and was destroyed. As for the two other planes which had been run into, the one with passengers aboard was destroyed while the one without passengers was seriously damaged.

At the time this report was filed, 127 people had died while 93 people had survived. Among the survivors, 53 people were injured. Among those dead and injured were foreigners and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots.

After the accident, leaders of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, the Guangdong Provincial Government, the Guangzhou Military Region, Guangzhou City, and departments concerned immediately rushed to the site to organize and direct the rescue.

At 1410 [0610 GMT] Premier Li Peng flew to Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport from Beijing. He inspected the crash site, listened to reports, gave important instructions on dealing with the aftermath, and went to hospitals to see, and express sympathy to the injured.

Those accompanying Premier Li Peng included Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo, Guangdong Governor Ye Xuanping, Fujian Vice Governor Shi Xingmou, and other leading comrades concerned.

Yesterday evening, Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport resumed normal operation.

In order to deal with the aftermath, the provincial government set up a group to take charge of work dealing with the "10.2 [2 October] Incident" yesterday afternoon. Its office is at No. 8 Yunpeng Street North, Xianlie Road Central, Guangzhou. Its contact telephone No. is 765259.

It was learned that clearance work at the crash site was completed yesterday evening.

Li Peng Visits Hospital

HK0310063090 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Newsletter by Wu Yunquan and Mao Xiuqin from the Guangzhou Military Region's General Hospital in Guangzhou: "Premier Li Peng Visits Wounded"]

[Text] As we were working at the operating table at 1200 [0400 GMT] yesterday, we were told that Premier Li Peng would come to see the wounded patients in the afternoon. At 1710 [0910 GMT], Premier Li Peng walked with vigorous strides to the intensive care ward of the surgical department of the Guangzhou General Hospital. He first visited Zhong Maozhao, a 78-year-old compatriot from Taiwan who had been in Fujian visiting

his relatives. He received stitches for cuts on his head. Now he is fully conscious and can talk fluently. As he could only speak Fujian dialect, the Fujian vice governor immediately stepped forward to serve as Premier Li's interpreter. Premier Li held sincere talks with the Taiwan compatriot, who was very grateful that the premier had visited him.

Premier Li left the intensive care ward and went to the female patients ward to see a 21-year-old Shanghai girl called Wu Huiyin. Wu Huiyin, who lives in Putuo District, Shanghai, was working in Guangdong's Zhongshan City. After her current tour of Shenzhen, she returned to Shanghai with her boyfriend. The two of them were separated when she was injured. Premier Li kindly asked how she was feeling. She replied that she was anxious about her friend. Premier Li urged her to heal her wounds and promised that her friend would be found very soon. With warm tears in her eyes, Wu thanked Premier Li for seeing her.

While leaving the wards, Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong party committee, and Governor Ye Xuanping, who accompanied Premier Li to the hospital, called on all doctors and nurses to go all out to aid the wounded.

'Lack of Information' After Crash

HK0310044890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, China, Oct 3 (AFP)—Anxious relatives of victims of an airliner crash here besieged investigating officials Wednesday, complaining bitterly at the lack of information about the disaster that killed 127.

Passenger lists were still unavailable Wednesday, officials said more than 24 hours after the plane crash-landed during a hijacking attempt, hitting two other aircraft on the runway and exploding.

The officials said that most of the victims were from Guangzhou, and 17 of the dead were from Taiwan, but that they were waiting for authorities in Xiamen, the eastern city where the hijacked plane originated, to release a passenger list.

A list was also unavailable of those aboard one of the two planes hit while it was preparing to leave this southern city for Shanghai. The other plane was empty.

"We don't understand how come no passenger list has been issued more than a day after the crash. Please try to understand our situation. We are very worried," one angry Guangzhou resident told airline officials.

He was among some 150 relatives from Guangzhou who gathered Wednesday outside two hotel rooms here where members of a crash investigating committee were dealing with local residents.

Another room was set up for foreigners and a third was organized for Hong Kong and Macao residents. An official said "very few" Hong Kong people were among the victims.

One Macao resident, who travelled here with relatives and friends, said he had searched every hospital for his 21-year-old brother who had been on the Xiamen flight, but had learned nothing about his brother's fate.

A businessman, who identified himself as Mr. Chang, said he was looking for a colleague arriving from Beijing via Xiamen.

"Until now the chances of my colleague surviving the flight are very slim. He would have contacted our offices," he said.

WEN WEI PO, a Beijing newspaper based in Hong Kong, identified one of the dead as Taiwan resident Liu Xiao Xi, about 70 years old, and said a list of casualties would be announced later Wednesday.

An official at the U.S. Consulate here said meanwhile that one American died in the crash, while an American woman, Erin Lynne Thomas, was listed in good condition at a local hospital.

He said he would not release the name of the one who died until family had been contacted.

Officials here said that 127 people were confirmed dead, 46 people were injured and 93 survived from the planes.

They said 102 people were aboard the Xiamen flight, including nine crew and the rest passengers. Twenty-four passengers were from Taiwan, two from Macao and two were Americans, while the number from Hong Kong was unknown.

They did not say how many were on the Shanghai flight. [passage omitted]

WEN WEI PO reported that a hijacker had entered a toilet during the flight from Xiamen to Guangzhou and then forced his way into the cockpit.

Some airline sources at the scene of the crash said a struggle had taken place in the cockpit before the bomb exploded, but this could not be confirmed. Nor could reports that there were two hijackers.

The sources added that three bodies—believed to be a hijacker, the pilot and co-pilot—were found together in the wreckage, with one holding the collar of another.

A government source said the hijackers had threatened to set off a bomb if the pilot did not take them to Taiwan but the pilot, citing low fuel reserves, had refused.

An observer here said Chinese pilots do not always obey hijackers, disregarding the life of passengers.

But the New China News Agency reported that upon learning of the hijacking, civil aviation authorities

immediately authorized the crew to land at any airport, domestic or otherwise, to ensure the safety of the airliner and passengers.

Hijacking Not 'Attempt' To Disrupt Games

OW0310062790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0556 GMT
3 Oct 90

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct. 3 KYODO—The hijacker of a Chinese Boeing 737 was among 127 people killed Tuesday when it collided with two aircraft on the ground while trying to land at Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport, according to reports reaching Hong Kong on Wednesday.

They quoted Chinese investigators as saying another 53 people were injured as the hijacked plane erupted into a ball of flames in what was China's worst air disaster.

The hijacked Boeing 737 had been on an internal flight to Guangzhou from the southeastern port city of Xiamen.

One of the jets on the ground was a Boeing 757 bound for Shanghai waiting for take-off clearance. The other was an empty Boeing 707.

The charred remains of the hijacker were recovered from the wreckage, but official reports revealed little except that the 27-year-old man was attempting to force the crew to take the plane to Taiwan.

Reports said it appeared there was a struggle in the cockpit when the hijacker realized the plane was landing in Guangzhou and not Taiwan, followed by the explosion.

According to one survivor's account, the hijacker carried arms on the flight with him.

One Hong Kong resident and two Taiwanese were among those killed, and reports from Taipei said 12 Taiwanese are missing.

The Hong Kong reports quoted Chinese authorities as saying they are considering the question of compensation for the families of the victims. The State Council decided last year, however, that a maximum of 20,000 yuan—about 700,000 yen—would be paid in compensation for each victim of a domestic aviation accident.

Airport officials attributed the slow release of information on the incident to the fact that both Monday and Tuesday were national holidays in China. No passenger lists had been made public by Wednesday morning.

Passengers who survived the incident unhurt were taken to a Guangzhou hotel.

One Hong Kong daily reported that a spokesman for the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee said the hijacking did not appear to be an attempt to disrupt the Asian sporting event currently under way in the Chinese capital.

Beijing Vice Mayor Zhang Baifa said on September 30 that people suspected of intending to disrupt the games had been arrested.

Meanwhile, newspapers in Beijing played down the incident, most of them carrying only an account by the official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Chinese Premier Li Peng went to Guangzhou on Tuesday to meet local security officials, and the Communist Party organ, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, carried a picture of him visiting crash victims in a Guangzhou hospital.

An official at the United States Consulate in Guangzhou, contacted by telephone from Hong Kong, said the consulate had requested passenger lists for the hijacked plane and the Shanghai-bound plane on the ground.

Two U.S. citizens were known to have been on the hijacked flight and one has been identified among the survivors. There was no concrete information, however, on the second passenger.

30 Taiwanese Killed

OW0310083490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0806 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Guangzhou, October 3 (XINHUA)—The team of the Guangdong Province dealing with the aftermath of the hijacked plane made public here at 13:30 today a list of the names of passengers from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao who were killed in the plane crash yesterday.

So far, 30 passengers from Taiwan, 4 from Hong Kong (including two who were found holding travel documents issued to Chinese returning to the mainland for home visits and were presumably also compatriots from Hong Kong), and 2 from Macao were found to be among the dead. One passenger from the United States of America was also killed in the crash.

Apart from these, 90 passengers from the mainland were also killed in yesterday's air crash.

Guangxi's Chen Huiguang at TV Station Anniversary

HK0310073590 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The 20th anniversary of Guangxi Television Station's official opening falls on 1 October this year. On the morning of 27 September, Guangxi Television Station held a forum to mark this occasion.

Regional party, government, and military leaders; those from relevant departments; Chen Huiguang, Wen Guoqing, Hou Depeng; et al attended the forum.

Guangxi Television Station deputy head (Tan Zhongyu) gave an account of the station's development over the past 20 years since it was established. [passage omitted]

Zhong Jiazuo, vice chairman of the regional political consultative conference, spoke at the forum, affirming Guangxi Television Station's achievements and encouraging the station's cadres, workers, and staff members to make further efforts to turn out even better programs. [passage omitted]

Henan CPC Committee Holds Plenary Session

HK0210133390 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] The two-day 12th Plenary Session of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPC Committee concluded in Zhengzhou yesterday afternoon.

Those attending included 66 members and 15 alternate members; members of the provincial Advisory Committee and provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; party-member chairman and vice chairmen from the provincial People's Congress; vice governors of the provincial government; party-member chairman and vice chairmen from the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee; and 245 responsible comrades from various units directly under the provincial authorities and from various cities and prefectures who attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

The plenary session adopted "The Resolution by the 12th Plenary Session of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPC Committee on Convening the Fifth Henan Provincial CPC Congress" and discussed and adopted in principle "The Provincial Party Committee's Report to the Fifth Henan Provincial CPC Congress."

Provincial party committee Secretary Hou Zongbin presided over the session and delivered a speech at the start of the session.

The plenary session called on party organizations at all levels, and all Communist Party members across the province, to: Continue to firmly and unswervingly implement the party's basic line and the spirit of the Fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions of the 13th party Central Committee; unite the people of the whole province to strive forward, work hard, and advance in unity with giant strides; develop Henan; and to greet the convocation of the fifth provincial party congress with greater achievements.

Li Changchun, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial acting governor, spoke about both the present situation and future work. His speech was divided into four parts:

1. To correctly analyze the present political and economic situation in our province.
2. To brace up, overcome difficulties, and ensure the fulfillment of this year's national economic and social undertaking development plans.

3. To conscientiously formulate the Eighth Five-Year Plan and make good preparations for next year's economic development.

4. To strengthen leadership, improve work style, make overall arrangements, and ensure implementation of all types of work.

After correctly analyzing and fully affirming the present political and economic situation in our province, Li Changchun pointed out: Some problems still exist in our provincial economic work. We should neither lower our guard nor become disheartened facing up to these problems. The only correct attitude is to brace up, overcome difficulties, conscientiously do well in the remaining months of this year, and ensure the fulfillment of this year's national economic and social undertaking development plans. To this end, redoubled efforts must be made to further strengthen agricultural production and rural work and lay a solid foundation for next year's agricultural harvest. At present, it is necessary to: Make every possible attempt to grow enough quality wheat; practically strengthen the purchasing and marketing of grain, cotton, and oil crops; carry out farmland capital construction in a down-to-earth manner; waste no time in carrying out afforestation in winter and spring; and to continue to encourage and develop township and town enterprises. At the same time, it is necessary to grasp main contradictions, overcome difficulties, and strive to fulfill this year's industrial production plan. At present, greater efforts must be made to invigorate the market, stimulate effective demand, invigorate circulation, promote marketing of [word indistinct] products, and take forceful measures to greatly increase economic results and actively readjust product mix.

In order to ensure the normal operation of the provincial economy, Li Changchun stressed: Currently, great efforts must be made to strengthen financial and revenue work, collect overdue taxes, clear accounts, administer taxation work in accordance with the law, and rectify revenue order. At the same time, it is also necessary to practically strengthen and successfully carry out family planning work which has an important bearing on the overall provincial economic and social development.

Next year is the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. On formulating the Eighth Five-Year Plan and making preparations for next year's economic development, Li Changchun proposed that conscientious efforts should be made to properly write "four articles," namely an "article" on: Agriculture; opening up to the outside world; invigorating financial and banking work; and on "invigorating enterprises and central cities. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the building of leading bodies and cadre contingents at all levels; improve work style; strengthen implementation of all types of work; and practically strengthen clean government building with stress on straightening out malpractices in various trades and professions and striving to maintain political and social stability and ensure the smooth progress of our provincial rectification, improvement, in-depth reform, and four modernizations building.

Henan's Hou Zongbin Visits Retired Veteran Cadres

HK0310040790 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] Yesterday morning, provincial party Secretary Hou Zongbin went to the Home of Retired Cadres directly under the provincial authorities to see retired veteran comrades and extend holiday greetings to them.

Some of those veteran comrades took part in the revolution during the first revolutionary war period, while others took part in the work during the liberation war period. Some of them are experts in economic construction, culture, and education.

Comrade Hou Zongbin cordially asked the veteran comrades about their health and conscientiously listened to their views and proposals.

Comrade Hou Zongbin said: In the past, you made contributions to the winning of the state's power and also made contributions to the economic construction after liberation. You have rich experiences and enjoy high prestige and respect. In the future, in doing provincial work, we will need more support and proposals from you.

The veteran comrades expressed their gratitude for the concern of the provincial party committee, talked about the experiences they gained when they went down to the grass-roots level to carry out investigations in the past, and put forward many good proposals on economic construction, vocational education, and some other aspects.

Comrade Hou Zongbin also went to the veteran cadres' activity room to see those veteran comrades playing volleyball and door ball [as heard] there. He time and again asked the staff of the Home of Retired Cadres to do well the work relating to veteran comrades and give full scope to the role played by veteran comrades in Henan's development.

The day before yesterday, Comrade Hou Zongbin also cordially visited Zhao Wenhui and other veteran comrades who have retired to the second and third lines and extended holiday greetings to them.

Hou Zongbin Attends National Day Tea Party

HK0310082990 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] A tea party attended by personalities of various circles in the provincial capital to celebrate National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival was held in the provincial CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] auditorium yesterday morning. A total of 300 people were invited to the tea party, including provincial party, government, and Army leaders, such as Hou Zongbin, Li Changchun, (Hu Jituan), Hu Xiaoyun, Yang Xizong, Fan Lian, Zhao Zhengfu, Wei Qingong, Dong Minsheng, Zuo Mingsheng, Duan Zongsan, Tu Jiaji, Li

Runtian, Liu Yujie, (He Junxi); Zhao Wenfu, former chairman of the CPPCC Provincial Committee; former Vice Chairmen (Li Fuqiang) and (Zhang Baiyuan); in-service CPPCC National Committee members; the CPPCC Provincial Standing Committee members; people from various democratic parties; responsible persons of the associations of industry and commerce; advisers to the provincial government; representatives of various circles; well-known personages; and responsible persons of relevant departments.

The tea party was presided over by Wu Shouquan, head of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee. On behalf of the CPPCC Provincial Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, the CPPCC Provincial Committee Chairman Yan Jimin extended holiday greetings and cordial regards to the CPPCC members at all levels, people from various democratic parties, and patriotic personages of various nationalities and from various circles throughout the province. Yan Jimin said: "On festive occasions, more than ever we think of our dear ones far away." While celebrating festivals, more than ever we think of our own flesh and blood in Taiwan and look forward to an early reunification of our motherland. As the trend of the times and the desire of the people, the reunification of the motherland is the only way out for Taiwan. CPPCC members should take advantage of their broad connections and vigorously do a good job in spreading propaganda among and keeping contact with their relatives and friends living abroad so as to realize reunification of the motherland at an early date. In his speech, provincial party Secretary Hou Zongbin expressed: Over the past year, the CPPCC members at all levels and people of various nationalities and from various circles have vigorously given counsel in economic improvement and rectification, and made contributions to maintaining stable political and economic development in the province, and rejuvenating Henan. The provincial party committee and government express sincere thanks to you and, at the same time, hope that all of you can do a better job in bringing your roles into full play in the future and, with concerted efforts, bring about a great advance to various undertakings of our province.

Also speaking at the tea party were Fan Lian, vice chairman of the the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of China Democratic League Provincial Committee; Tu Jiaji, vice chairman of the CPPCC Provincial Committee; Zuo Mingsheng, vice chairman of the CPPCC Provincial Committee and chairman of Jiusan Society Provincial Committee; (Li Muqing), vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Provincial Committee; and (Yuan Zuliang), convener of the provincial provisional branch of China Democratic National Construction Association.

Henan Leaders Visit Grass-Roots Units

HK0110085790 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Yesterday [30 September] morning, leading cadres from the provincial party committee and government Hou Zongbin, Li Changchun, et al, and those from Zhengzhou City went separately to Zhengzhou Power Plant, Siyuan Waterworks, railway station, city general post office, telecommunication bureau, industrial and transportation company, environmental protection department, city department store building, Zhengzhou Huanghe Highway Bridge, and so on, conveying greetings to the cadres, workers, staff members, public security cadres and men, and armed police officers and men who stand fast at their work posts during the National Day festival.

At 0900, provincial party Secretary Hou Zongbin, and other leading cadres, arrived at the heat and power plant. As soon as they got out of the car, they went straight to the generator house and [words indistinct] construction site to call on the workers and staff members who stood fast at their work posts. In the No. 5 and No. 6 boiler operation rooms of the generator house, Hou Zongbin et al cordially shook hands with the workers and staff members, [words indistinct] and soliciting their opinions about market prices and social order. [Words indistinct] consumer prices and social order these days are [words indistinct] and the focus of our attention is on work. Hou Zongbin encouraged them to learn from the Chinese contestants at the Asian Games and carry on a tenacious struggle in concerted efforts to vitalize Henan. [passage omitted]

Hubei's Guan Guangfu Calls on Wuhan Workers

HK0310085190 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Excerpts] On the eve of National Day, the provincial party committee secretary, Guan Guangfu, and other leaders of the province and Wuhan City, went down to the Wuhan General Light-Duty Motor Vehicle Plant and the Wuhan Diesel Engine Plant, where they called on cadres and workers fighting in the forefront of production and got themselves acquainted with the development and production of the two enterprises and the workers' lives and living conditions. On the occasion, they also encouraged cadres and workers of all enterprises of the province to try to strengthen the sense of quality, promoting items, management, science and technology, and workers' quality, and to strive to rise with force and spirit in the course of economic improvement and rectification and the deepening of reform. [passage omitted]

After visiting the two factories, Cormade Guan Guangfu fully affirmed what their cadres and workers had thought, acted, and achieved, and suggested that some points should be encouraged, namely, the sense of

quality, development, management, science and technology, and the workers' quality. As long as these senses are strengthened, all workers and staff members conscientiously working hard for the development of their enterprises and enterprises can produce readily marketable, high-quality commodities, they will certainly achieve better results and rise with force and spirit in the course of economic improvement and rectification. Under the present circumstances, enterprises where conditions permit should exploit domestic and foreign markets. If enterprises only focus on one market, this will not work because it will not aid in improving economic results. Another point is that if we oppose peaceful evolution and modernize China, we will do a successful job in the national economy. Only when the national economy is boosted can the superiority of socialism be convincing. The heart of the matter is that we should make a success of enterprises, the cells of the national economy. Party and government leadership departments at different levels should create favorable external conditions for helping enterprises overcome difficulties and expand production. In turn, enterprises themselves should have the idea of striving for the best. The last point is that regarding some projects and products which we are certain are full of promise, we should take firm hold of them and will not stop until we reach our goal. We should have the spirit of dauntlessly fighting and the daring to push our enterprises to a new level. [passage omitted]

Hubei Holds Propaganda Work Meeting 25-27 Sep

HK0310091190 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial Post and Telecommunications Management Bureau held a joint meeting on circulation of newspapers and magazines in Wuchang from 25 to 27 September. The meeting emphatically pointed out that newspaper and periodical circulation in the coming year should be focused on party newspapers and periodicals, and strive to markedly increase both the quantity and quality of circulation.

Provincial deputy party secretary Qian Yunlu attended the meeting, met with delegates, and delivered a speech.

Wang Zhongnong, head of the provincial Propaganda Department, and Liang Xinzhang, chief of the provincial Post and Telecommunications Bureau, make specific requirements for doing circulation work well.

The meeting affirmed the achievements of newspaper and periodical circulation work this year and pointed out that linking circulation work with the party's entire cause is an important political mission which should be consciously accomplished. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, 20 advanced units and 61 advanced individuals were commended for doing a good job in newspaper and periodical circulation.

Southwest Region

Tibet Military District Meeting Ends

OW0210114890 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 90 p 1

[By Zheng Jun (6774 0689) and Qin Youming (4440 0645 6900)]

[Text] A three-day, expanded meeting of the Tibet Military District's party committee closed in Lhasa on 21 July. Gu Shanqing and Zheng Xianbin, political commissar and political department director of the Chengdu Military Region, respectively, who were inspecting and providing guidance in Lhasa, attended and made important instructions at the closing ceremony. They urged the new leadership of the Tibet Military District party committee to do a good job in Army building in Tibet by first publicizing the spirit of the "old Tibet," combined with high standards and strict requirements.

Attending the meeting were leaders of the Tibet Military District's party committee, including Jiang Hongquan, Geng Quanli, Zhou Wenbi, Xu Minggao, Deng Yongliang, Mao Haiqing, and Wang Shunhe. The attendees seriously studied and understood the essence of the guidelines of the Chengdu Military Region party committee's expanded meeting and the three recent important speeches by Yang Baibing, secretary general of the Central Military Commission. They discussed and examined the measures to strengthen self-development of the military district party committee. The military district party committee is determined to inherit and carry on the spirit of the "old Tibet," focused on "hard struggle and selfless sacrifice." It will promote self-development in all respects by strictly following the policy of stressing "study, unity, honesty, and practicality" as proposed by the Central Military Commission. It will lay down good regulations, present a good image, promote a good work style, and set a good example for Army units throughout Tibet, so as to truly become a strong leading collective that can successfully accomplish tasks in all fields, including the task of developing a regular, revolutionary, and modern Army.

Gu Shanqing, political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, stressed at the meeting: The purpose of publicizing the spirit of the "old Tibet" is to do a good job in developing high standards in Tibet's Army units. For this purpose, the party committee must first acquire a better understanding and unify its thoughts in this regard. Tibet's geographical conditions are unique, the Army units are shouldering the heavy responsibilities of safeguarding the border and stabilizing Tibet, and the officers and men are experiencing more practical difficulties and ideological problems. Therefore, they need the spirit of "waging hard struggles and selflessly making sacrifices" more than anything. Second, the party committee, as a leading organ, must implement the policy of ruling the Army with strictness. It should set strict demands for political education, military training, work

style, and discipline according to the "Three Regulations" recently issued by the Central Military Commission. Meanwhile, it should seriously implement Chairman Jiang Zemin's directive on fostering closer relations between officers and men, and between the party and the masses. Moreover, the party committee must establish a realistic work style and do practical work. The spirit of the "old Tibet" has been the result of practical actions taken by our countless predecessors in Tibet. The new chapter in Tibet's border defense will also have to be written by waging solid struggle under the party's leadership.

Director Zheng Xianbin said: The spirit of the "old Tibet" proposed by the Tibet Military District's party committee conforms to the present situation of Army building. Therefore, it is necessary to forcefully publicize this spirit among Army units throughout Tibet so that everyone will understand it and bear it firmly in mind. It will become the spiritual support for the officers and men eventually.

Yunnan's Pu Chaozhu Attends National Day Fete

HK0210125290 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Last night the Yunnan Art Theater was brilliantly illuminated and presented a scene of festive joy, when a grand evening party was held by the Kunming area to celebrate the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Cheers and smiles abounded at the evening party. [passage omitted] More than 1,000 people attended the evening party. They included Pu Chaozhu, Yin Jun, Nie Ronggui, Li Guiying, Liu Shusheng, (Zhao Shumin), Qiu Chuangjiao, (Liang Jinquan), Bao Yongkng, (Wang Guangxian), Hou Qunying, (Dang Shanming), (Wang Dian), (Chen Shenyan), Wang Shichao, Liang Lin, Yu Huoli, Bao Zuoguang, Yang Ming, (Chen Liangfu), (Chen Peizhu), (Liu Dengqi), (Jiang Baofu), (Qi Guoyan), and other provincial party, government, and military leaders, as well as Liu Minghui, member of the Central Advisory Commission, who is staying in Kunming; Liang Jia, member of the Standing Committee of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Gao Zhiguo, veteran comrade at the provincial level; (Wang Rencai), deputy secretary of the Kunming city party committee; commissioners, prefecture heads, mayors, and magistrates attending a party-building theoretical research class of government organizations organized by the provincial party committee; some democratic party personages, model workers; combat heroes; officers and men of People's Liberation Army units and armed police; young pioneers and representatives of different fronts.

Northwest Region

Shaanxi Holds Conference on Administration Work

HK0310071390 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] The provincial party committee and government have decided that in the future, particularly in the last few months of this year, the province's party style and clean administration work should be focused on curbing unhealthy tendencies in trades, screening private houses built by cadres, and investigating and handling major and important cases.

An Qiyuan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed at yesterday's provincial party style and clean administration work conference that the hot problems concerning the vital interests of the masses should be seriously dealt with to attain marked improvement in party style and clean administration work. An Qiyuan said: It is necessary to put the curbing of unhealthy tendencies in trades in an important place and open up a new situation as quickly as possible. The general plan for checking unhealthy tendencies in trades includes: From now to the end of the year, all localities and trades should grasp and resolve one or two typical problems which are of mass concern. In the province, the focus should be put on the departments closely related to the masses such as the law execution, economic supervision, public undertakings, organization, and personnel departments. To curb unhealthy tendencies in trades, it is also necessary to solve the problems of indiscriminate exaction of charges and imposition of fines.

An Qiyuan continued: Difficult points should be solved in the work of screening private houses built by party and government cadres in violation of discipline. At present, it is necessary to concentrate forces to investigate and handle these cases. We should strive to basically solve these problems before the end of the year. We should never allow people to abuse power and violate laws and discipline to reap economic advantages. We should never allow those to be punished by party and government discipline and law to remain at large.

An Qiyuan stressed: It is necessary to strictly enforce law and concentrate forces to continue to investigate and handle a number of major and important cases. At present, the investigation should be focused on major and important cases concerning those who violate the party's political discipline, abuse power for personal gain, practice blackmail, are involved in corruption and bribery, indulge in serious bureaucracy, and violate cadre personnel work discipline. The cases involving leading cadres should particularly be investigated and handled as quickly as possible.

The provincial party committee and government urged party organizations and government departments at all levels to do their utmost to plug the loopholes in enforcing the law. They should safeguard the image of the party and government and increase their reputation through practical actions of sternly dealing with the cases of violation of law and discipline.

Vice governor Xu Shanlin presided over yesterday's meeting.

Li Huanzhen, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, relayed the spirit of the work forum of the central Discipline Inspection Commission.

Provincial leaders Bai Qingcai, Li Xipu, and Zhi Yimin were present on the occasion.

Shaanxi Meeting on Administrative Responsibilities

*HK0310072390 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Sep 90*

[Text] The recent provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee meeting pointed out the necessity of continuously adhering to the system of leading cadres personally in handling major cases and grasping party style and clean administration work. The meeting urged the Standing Committee members, the governor, vice governors, chiefs of the provincial People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee secretary to personally take a hand in party style and departments' clean administration work as well as insuring that the units under their leadership do their work well.

The specific duties are divided as follows: Comrade Zhang Boxing will be responsible for the province's agricultural banks; Comrade Li Xipu will be responsible for the province's procuratorial organs; Comrade Bai Qingcai will be responsible for the province's taxation departments; Comrade Zhou Yabang will be responsible for the province's courts; Comrade Mou Lingsheng will be responsible for the provincial party committee general office and provincial taxation management bureaus; Comrade An Qiyuan will be responsible for the province's public security organs; Comrade Xu Shanlin will be responsible for the provincial government general office and the provincial government general affairs bureau; Comrade Liang Qi will be responsible for the province's industrial and commercial banks; Comrade Zhi Yimin will be responsible for the province's industrial and commercial administrative management departments; Comrade Li Huanzhen will be responsible for the province's industrial and communications departments; Comrade Shen Daren will be responsible for the province's education departments; Comrade Wang Gaoji will be responsible for the province's water conservancy departments; Comrade Liu Chunmou will be responsible for the province's film departments; and Comrade Zhen Shilin will be responsible for the province's grain departments.

President Li Meets Human Rights Delegates

OW0310041090 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT
3 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 3 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui said Tuesday that the democratic rule of law and humanism are the basis for human rights and are constant goal of the government of the Republic of China.

The president received delegates attending a seminar on human rights in the Asian-Pacific region.

Twenty-three human rights advocates and scholars from 15 countries, including the Republic of China, India, South Korea, Japan, the United States, and the United Kingdom, called on President Li Tuesday morning.

During their talks, President Li praised the scholars and human rights activists for their contributions to the promotion of the democratic rule of law and the cultivation of humanism.

President Li indicated that the Republic of China Government has never relaxed its efforts to promote human rights in the Taiwan area. He cited the lifting of martial law, the development of party politics, the lifting of the ban on publishing new newspapers, and allowing citizens to visit relatives on the China mainland as the most significant achievements.

The seminar on human rights was cosponsored by the Chinese Association for Human Rights, the Asia Foundation, the 21st Century Foundation, and the Chang Yung-fa Foundation.

Members of National Unification Council Named

OW0210180990 Taipei CNA in English 1457 GMT
2 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 2 (CNA)—The Presidential Office announced Tuesday the names of the three vice chairmen and 38 members of the National Unification Council, which will be chaired by President Lee Teng-hui.

Lee will conduct the council's first meeting on Oct. 7, a presidential spokesman said.

Vice President Li Yuan-zu, Premier Hao Po-tsun and Kao Yu-shu, a senior policy advisor to President Lee, will be council vice chairmen.

Meanwhile, a ranking official said the cabinet Mainland Affairs Council will also be established in the near future.

The cabinet council will be in charge of implementing policies set by the Presidential Council, officials explained.

Foreign Trade Board Forms Promotional Task Force

OW0310040090 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT
3 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 3 (CNA)—The Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) formally organized a task force Tuesday

to promote exports, long the driving engine of the Republic of China's fast growing economy.

Included in the export promotional task force are representatives from the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA), the Chinese National Federation of Industries, the General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China, and several export associations.

In order to collect commercial information for use in promoting trade, the more than 70 trade offices of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and CETRA scattered throughout the world will join forces.

Preparations are underway to draw up detailed export promotion plans, BOFT officials added.

Among the BOFT efforts, the officials revealed, would be plans to participate in more foreign exhibitions, to woo more foreign buyers to Taiwan, and to establish large-scale department stores in selected large cities abroad.

As of July 28 this year, the Republic of China exported 37.66 billion U.S. dollars' worth of products abroad, down 0.7 percent from the same period of 1989.

Economic Official Calls for Investment in USSR

OW0210175790 Taipei CNA in English 1557 GMT
2 Oct 90

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 2 (CNA)—A ranking economic planning official today called on the government to allow ("direct") investment in the Soviet Union as soon as possible.

Chang Hsiu-lien, deputy director of the Economic Research Department of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, has recommended that the civilian sector strengthen gradual economic exchanges with the USSR.

She made the recommendations after South Korea and the Soviet Union announced their decision to set up diplomatic ties [words indistinct] aviation and technological cooperation pacts.

Under these pacts, South Korean exports to the Soviet Union will enjoy preferential customs duties, a big advantage for South Korea as it works to [words indistinct] Korea into the Soviet market.

(?Two-way) trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union rose dramatically from 150 million U.S. dollars in 1987 to 600 million U.S. dollars in 1989.

In 1988, the Republic of China [ROC] exported nothing to the Soviet Union while it imported [words indistinct] million U.S. dollars worth of goods.

In 1989, ROC exports to the USSR amounted to 20 million U.S. dollars and imports were 54 million U.S. dollars.

Chang said the Soviet Union's per capita income is about the same as that of ROC citizens. Capital funds and daily necessities are badly needed in the Soviet Union.

She said Seoul's diplomatic ties with Moscow would give South Koreans a step up on the ROC in expanding into the Soviet market. "We need to catch up fast," she added.

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